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BASIC FACTS AND FIGURES

illiteracy, education,
libraries, museums,
books, newspapers, newsprint,
film, radio and television

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UNESCO

*Published in April 1954 by the United Nations
Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
19 avenue Kléber, Paris-16^e
Printed by Imprimerie Letouzey et Ané*

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CONTENTS

Introduction	7
Illiteracy	9
Table 1. Percentage of population illiterate	10
Primary and Secondary Education	14
Table 2. Primary school enrolment	16
Table 3. Primary school teachers	21
Table 4. Secondary school enrolment	25
Table 5. Total school enrolment	30
Higher Education	33
Table 6. Enrolment in higher education	34
Table 7. Foreign students in higher education in selected countries, 1951/52	37
Public Expenditure on Education	39
Table 8. Public expenditure on education	40
Libraries and Museums	46
Table 9. Libraries: holdings, circulation and readers	47
Table 10. Museums and visitors	55
Production of Books	56
Table 11. Production of books and non-periodical publications	57
Table 12. Published translations	58
Daily Newspapers and Newsprint	59
Table 13. Number and circulation of daily newspapers, 1952	60
Table 14. Consumption of newsprint	64
Films	67
Table 15. Production of long films	68
Table 16. Motion picture theatres and attendance	68
Radio Broadcasting	70
Table 17. Radio broadcasting: receivers	71
Television	76
Table 18. Television broadcasting: receivers	77
Appendix	77
Table A. Population and area	77
Table B. Exchange rates	83

INTRODUCTION

Article VIII of the Constitution of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization requires each Member State to report periodically to the Organization "on its laws, regulations and statistics relating to educational, scientific and cultural life and institutions".

The Secretariat of Unesco has been engaged in the collection of statistical data on education and culture from all countries of the world. These data have been gathered from national reports and publications, and from replies to Unesco questionnaires and special surveys, supplemented by information available to the Secretariat from other national and international sources.

Statistics on educational institutions are published by Unesco in *World Handbook of Educational Organization and Statistics*. Detailed information on the press, film and radio in various countries may be found in the series *Reports on the Facilities of Mass Communication*. A number of the subjects covered in the present pamphlet have been treated in fuller detail in other Unesco statistical reports.

In compiling national statistics, different countries often use widely different definitions and qualifications, and for this reason such statistics are not strictly comparable on the international level. Caution should therefore be exercised in attempting to draw conclusions from the figures given in the present collection.

The first edition of this booklet, published in 1952, has been received with great interest in all parts of the world. In the present edition all the tables have been completely revised and brought up to date. The material has been expanded to cover more countries and territories and five new tables have been added, dealing with secondary education, total school enrolment, public expenditure on education, foreign students in higher education, and published translations. The table on the range of primary education has been combined, in abridged form, with the primary school enrolment table. A short section on television has been added, and the appendix now includes a table on exchange rates. The graphic material has been omitted for lack of space.

The statistics in this collection represent the latest information available to the Secretariat of Unesco up to August-September 1953. Inquiries, comments and suggestions relating to the statistical data should be addressed to the Statistical Division, Department of Social Sciences, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, 19 avenue Kléber, Paris-16^e.

The following symbols are used in the tables:

Data not available . . .

Nil —

Not applicable . . .

The following are conversion rates for metric units used in the tables:

$$1 \text{ metric ton} = \begin{cases} 1.102 \text{ short tons} \\ 0.984 \text{ long tons} \end{cases}$$

$$1 \text{ kilogram} = 2.205 \text{ pounds}$$

$$1 \text{ square kilometre} = 0.386 \text{ square miles}$$

E R R A T A

Page 59 Paragraph 5, line 3: *for* 9.3 million *read* 9.5 million.

Page 68 Table 15. For Argentina 1951 and 1952 the figures should be, respectively, 54 and 35. For Hong Kong (U.K.) 1950 and 1951 the figures should be, respectively, 202 and 192.

Page 69 Peru. The figures for annual attendance to be deleted.

ILLITERACY

So long as a large portion of the world's population remains without a rudimentary knowledge of reading and writing, the problem of illiteracy will continue to be of importance and concern. In certain countries education has long been compulsory and almost universal, and the number of persons not able to read and write is confined to an irreducible minimum, composed mainly of those mentally incapable of such learning. Yet in many areas of the world the majority of the population is completely illiterate. The size of the problem varies greatly in different parts of the world and among different sections of the population.

The percentage of illiteracy in each continent in the population 10 years of age and over may be roughly estimated as follows:

	%
WORLD TOTAL	45 - 55
Africa	75 - 85
America, North	10 - 15
America, South	40 - 50
Asia (excl. U.S.S.R.)	65 - 75
Europe (excl. U.S.S.R.)	5 - 10
Oceania	10 - 15

Statistics on illiteracy are obtained mainly from national population censuses. Most of the countries with very low illiteracy rates have discontinued asking questions on literacy in their censuses; on the other hand, many countries where illiteracy is known to be relatively high have never yet taken a complete national census.

Table 1 presents data on illiteracy in 109 countries and territories, based on the most recent census or estimate since 1930. The information given in the table covers about 70 per cent of the world's population. The following countries, for which data are lacking, are believed to have very low illiteracy rates: Australia, Austria, Denmark, Germany, Iceland, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Switzerland, United Kingdom and certain small European states.

Definitions of literacy vary widely, ranging from simply "can read" to "can write a short letter to a friend and read the answer". Requirements as to language are sometimes introduced. No actual test of literacy has been found practical in census enumerations, and the word of the respondent or the judgment of the enumerator must be accepted with all the subjective elements of error involved. As far as possible, the definition of literacy adopted and the population to which the data apply have been stated in the table. The rate of illiteracy has been calculated by dividing the number of illiterates by the total number of literates and illiterates in the relevant population group, excluding, wherever feasible, persons unspecified for literacy.

Table 1. Percentage of population illiterate
 (See introductory note, page 9)

Country	Year of census (C) or estimate (E)	Criterion of literacy ¹	Age level	Percentage of illiteracy
Africa				
Algeria (Fr.) (European population)	1948 C	W	10 and over	8
Angola (Port.) ("civilized" population)	1940 C	R	All ages	38
Belgian Congo	1951 E	R	All ages	63
Cape Verde Is. (Port.)	1940 C	R	All ages	82
Ceuta (Sp.)	1940 C	...	10 and over	33
Egypt	1947 C	RW	10 and over	78
Gold Coast (U.K.)	1948 E	...	...	80
Mauritius and dependencies (U.K.)	1944 C	² RW	10 and over	72
Melilla (Sp.)	1940 C	...	10 and over	25
Morocco (Fr.)	1951 E	...	10 and over	50
Mozambique (Port.)	1940 C	R	All ages	99
Nyasaland (U.K.) (African population)	1945 C	² RW	All ages	93
Portuguese Guinea ("civilized" population)	1950 C	RW	All ages	45
("non-civilized" population)	1950 C	² RW	10 and over	99
St. Helena and dependencies (U.K.)	1948 E	...	...	1
São Tomé and dependencies (Port.)	1940 C	R	All ages	87
Seychelles and dependencies (U.K.)	1947 C	RW	10 and over	65
Sierra Leone (U.K.)	1947 C	R	...	71
Somaliland (Fr.) (European and assimilated population)	1951 C	RW	10 and over	5
Somaliland Protectorate (U.K.)	1951 E	RW	All ages	99
Swaziland (U.K.) (African population)	1946 C	...	All ages	82
Uganda (U.K.)	1948 E	...	...	70
Union of South Africa ("Native" pop.)	1946 C	RW	10 and over	72
America, North				
Bermuda (U.K.)	1950 C	RW	7 and over	3
British Honduras	1946 C	RW	10 and over	17
British West Indies				
Bahamas	1943 C	RW	5 and over	24
Barbados	1946 C	RW	10 and over	8
Jamaica and dependencies	1943 C	RW	10 and over	26
Leeward Islands	1946 C	RW	10 and over	17
Trinidad and Tobago	1946 C	RW	10 and over	24
Windward Islands	1946 C	RW	10 and over	31
Canada (excl. Newfoundland)	1931 C	RW	10 and over	4
Newfoundland	1945 C	RW	10 and over	13
Costa Rica	1950 C	R	10 and over	21
Cuba	1943 C	R	10 and over	23
Dominican Republic	1935 C	RW	7 and over	74

¹ R = ability to read; W = ability to write; RW = ability to read and write.

² Read and write European characters.

³ Read and write English or the vernacular.

⁴ Read and write Portuguese.

Country	Year of census (C) or estimate (E)	Criterion of literacy ¹	Age level	Percentage of illiteracy
America, North (cont.)				
El Salvador	1950 C	...	10 and over	60
Guatemala	1950 C	RW	7 and over	72
Haiti	1950 E	RW	10 and over	90
Honduras	1950 C	RW	10 and over	65
Mexico	1940 C	RW	10 and over	54
Nicaragua	1940 C	...	7 and over	63
Panama ²	1950 C	RW	10 and over	28
Puerto Rico	1950 C	RW	10 and over	24
St. Pierre and Miquelon (Fr.)	1951 C	RW	10 and over	8
United States	1947 E ³	RW	14 and over	3
Virgin Islands (U.S.)	1940 C	RW	10 and over	13
America, South				
Argentina	1947 C	RW	14 and over	14
Bolivia	1943 E	...	...	80
Brazil	1950 C	RW	10 and over	52
British Guiana ⁴	1946 C	RW	10 and over	22
Chile	1940 C	R	10 and over	26
Colombia	1938 C	R	10 and over	44
Ecuador	1950 C	...	10 and over	44
Falkland Islands (U.K.)	1948 E	...	...	5
Paraguay	1950 C	RW	7 and over	36
Peru	1940 C	R	10 and over	57
Uruguay	1938 E	...	...	15
Venezuela	1941 C	RW	10 and over	59
Asia				
Aden Colony (U.K.)	1946 C	RW	10 and over	79
Bahrein	1941 C	...	"Adults"	88
British Borneo				
Brunei ⁵	1947 C	RW	10 and over	74
North Borneo ⁶	1951 C	RW	10 and over	84
Sarawak ⁵	1947 C	RW	10 and over	83
Burma	1931 C	RW	10 and over	60
Ceylon	1946 C	RW	5 and over	42
China	1946 E	...	All ages	56
Cyprus (U.K.)	1946 C	RW	10 and over	36
Federation of Malaya (U.K.) ⁷	1947 C	RW	15 and over	62
French India (European and assimilated population)	1951 C	RW	10 and over	10
Hong Kong (U.K.) (Chinese population)	1931 C	RW	11 and over	49
India	1951 E ⁸	RW	10 and over	80
Indonesia	1930 C	W	15 and over	92

¹ R = ability to read; W = ability to write; RW = ability to read and write.

² Excluding tribal Indians.

³ Based on sample survey.

⁴ Excluding those "Amerindians" not individually enumerated in the census.

⁵ Excluding European population and nomadic Punans.

⁶ Excluding European population.

⁷ Read and write mother tongue.

⁸ Based on sample taken at the 1951 census.

ILLITERACY

Country	Year of census (C) or estimate (E)	Criterion of literacy ¹	Age level	Percentage of illiteracy
Asia (cont.)				
Israel	1948 E ²	RW	15 and over	6
Korea	1930 C	...	10 and over	69
Macao (Port.)	1950 C	R	All ages	47
Pakistan	1951 C	...	All ages	86
Philippines	1948 C	RW	10 and over	39
Portuguese India	1940 C	RW	All ages	81
Ryukyu Islands (U.S.) ³	1950 C	RW	10 and over	26
Singapore (U.K.) ⁴	1947 C	RW	15 and over	54
Thailand	1947 C	R	10 and over	46
Turkey	1945 C	RW	10 and over	70
Europe				
Belgium	1947 C	RW	10 and over	3
Bulgaria	1934 C	RW	10 and over	31
Czechoslovakia	1930 C	RW	10 and over	5
Finland	1930 C	RW	15 and over	16
France	1946 C	RW	10 and over	3
Gibraltar (U.K.)	1951 C	⁵ RW	5 and over	34
Greece	1946 E ⁶	RW	8 and over	28
Hungary	1949 C	RW	7 and over	5
Italy	1931 C	R	10 and over	22
Malta and Gozo (U.K.)	1948 C	RW	10 and over	40
Poland	1931 C	...	10 and over	23
Portugal	1950 C	R	10 and over	42
Rumania	1948 C	...	7 and over	23
Spain	1940 C	RW	10 and over	23
Sweden	1945 E ⁷	RW	7 and over	* 0
Trieste (International Admin.)				
Anglo-American Zone	1936 E	R	10 and over	5
Yugoslavia	1948 C	R	10 and over	25
Oceania				
American Samoa	1951 E	⁸ RW	10 and over	?
British Solomon Islands	1947 E	...	...	95
Cook Islands (N.Z.)	1945 C	⁹ RW	10 and over	4
Fiji (U.K.)	1946 C	RW	15 and over	36
Gilbert and Ellice Islands (U.K.)	1947 C	W	10 and over	10

¹ R = ability to read; W = ability to write; RW = ability to read and write.² Based on sample of Jewish population only.³ Ryukyuan nationals only.⁴ Excluding European population.⁵ Read and write English.⁶ Based on sample survey by the Second Allied Mission for the Observation of Greek Elections.⁷ Based on sample taken at the 1945 census.⁸ Illiteracy estimated at less than 0.1 per cent, not including "temporary" illiterates among children at school.⁹ Read and write the vernacular.

Country	Year of census (C) or estimate (E)	Criterion of literacy ¹	Age level	Percentage of illiteracy
Oceania (cont.)				
Guam (U.S.)	1940 C	RW	10 and over	16
Hawaii (U.S.)	1930 C	RW	10 and over	15
Niue (N.Z.)	1945 C	RW	10 and over	13
Pacific Islands (U.S.)	1950 E	RW	...	25
U.S.S.R.				
U.S.S.R. ²	1939 C	...	9 and over	19

¹ R = ability to read; W = ability to write; RW = ability to read and write.

² Excluding Western Ukraine and Western Byelorussia.

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

The right of every child to education is becoming universally accepted. That at least primary education should be free and compulsory throughout the world is one of the goals towards which educators are striving, and most countries provide some period of free and compulsory education. Yet few can claim to offer genuine equality of educational opportunity for all children, whether from town or country, and regardless of sex, colour and wealth.

The age limits of compulsory education vary from country to country. For practical purposes it is convenient to adopt a fixed age range which may serve as a standard in comparing the educational task in different countries. The 10-year age range 5-14 provides a useful yardstick for this purpose. Some idea of the magnitude of the task of education may then be gained from the following estimates of population in this age group (based on 1950 data):

WORLD TOTAL	500 - 550 millions
Africa	43 - 46
America, North	39 - 41
America, South	27 - 29
Asia (excl. Continental China and U.S.S.R.)	170 - 185
Continental China	100 - 120
Europe (excl. U.S.S.R.)	70 - 73
Oceania	2.4 - 2.6
U.S.S.R.	42 - 50

In nearly all countries some distinction is made between primary and secondary education. These terms may have different meanings in different countries. Generally, however, primary education provides the common basis on which all further education is founded, while with secondary education some degree of specialization begins and the educational process divides into different streams.

The four tables that follow give statistics on enrolment of pupils in primary schools, the number of teachers in primary schools, enrolment of pupils in secondary schools, and total school enrolment at the primary and secondary levels. It must be remembered that the figures refer to *enrolment* and not *attendance*. The difference is often considerable, but reliable figures for attendance are seldom available. The statistics in these tables make no reference to the quality of the education provided, and say little about its nature. Nevertheless they are the basic facts and figures which provide the quantitative background necessary for an appraisal of the world's schooling.

Table 2 gives statistics on enrolment in primary education for 186 countries and territories. Primary education is here defined as excluding all pre-primary schools (kindergartens, nursery schools, etc.), special schools (for physically or mentally handicapped children), primary classes for adults, and higher primary education where this is regarded as of secondary level by the reporting country.

The table also shows the duration of primary education. Where primary education is imparted in two stages (e.g. 5 years elementary followed by 3 years higher primary), both figures are given separated by a plus sign (e.g. 5+3). Where there is more than one system in operation in a country, the different durations are shown separated by a comma. Enrolment figures include, unless otherwise stated, all public (government, government-aided) and private (independent, unaided) schools, besides primary classes attached to secondary schools.

Table 3 gives the number of teachers in primary schools for 139 countries and territories, together with the percentage of female teachers and the number of pupils per teacher. Figures relate to the total teaching staff, regardless of their qualifications.

Table 4 presents statistics of enrolment in schools of secondary level for 173 countries and territories. Separate figures are given for general and vocational education. Enrolment in teacher training institutions at the secondary level is included with vocational education. In practice, secondary enrolment figures are often determined by a process of exclusion—by counting students above primary level but below the level of higher education. The borderlines are particularly vague in the field of vocational education. Figures presented in this table generally refer to full-time students only.

Table 5 shows for 71 countries and territories the total enrolment at primary and secondary levels, together with the estimated population in the age range 5-14 years inclusive. The final column in the table shows the ratio of the enrolment figure to the 5-14 years population figure, multiplied by 100. This "enrolment ratio" serves as a means of comparing the number of children enrolled in different countries at primary and secondary levels taken together. It does not of course represent the percentage of children in the 5-14 age group who are enrolled. Since secondary education generally continues beyond the age of 14 it is possible for the ratio to be greater than 100. On the other hand, since in some countries primary education does not start until the age of 6 or later the enrolment ratio for such countries may be relatively low.

Table 2. Primary school enrolment
(See introductory note, page 14)

Country	Duration of primary education (years)	School year beginning	Pupils enrolled	
			Total (thousands)	Per cent female
Africa				
Algeria (Fr.)	6, 8	1950	362	34
Angola (Port.)	4	1951	14	44
Basutoland (U.K.)	5+3	1951	88	66
Bechuanaland (U.K.)	6+2	1950	17	63
Belgian Congo	2, 5, 6	1951	909	...
Cameroons (Fr.)	6	1952	142	17
Cameroons (U.K.)	4+4	1951	31	...
Cape Verde Islands (Port.)	...	1951	6	39
Comoro Islands (Fr.) ¹	6	1952	2	9
Egypt	6	1951	1 382	35
Eritrea	...	1952	14	22
Ethiopia ^{1, 2}	...	1950	*62	*10
French Equatorial Africa	6	1952	109	14
French West Africa	6	1952	190	21
Gambia (U.K.)	7	1950	4	...
Gold Coast U.K.)	6	1950	245	25
Kenya (U.K.)	4+4, 7	1950	365	27
Liberia	8	1952	32	...
Libya	6	1952	39	15
Madagascar (Fr.)	6	1952	253	39
Mauritius and dependencies (U.K.)	7	1952	72	42
Morocco (Fr.)	6, 8	1952	248	31
Morocco (Sp.)	...	1950	64	14
Mozambique (Port.)	4	1951	160	37
Nigeria (U.K.)	4+4	1950	971	22
Northern Rhodesia (U.K.)	4+2, 7	1951	168	34
Nyasaland (U.K.)	2, 5+3	1951	242	40
Portuguese Guinea	...	1950	3	24
Reunion (Fr.)	6	1950	43	*16
Ruanda-Urundi (Belg.)	3, 5, 6	1951	142	23
St. Helena and dependencies (U.K.) ¹	6+4	1950	1	50
São Tomé and Príncipe (Port.)	...	1951	2	33
Seychelles and dependencies (U.K.)	6	1951	5	50
Sierra Leone (U.K.)	6	1951	37	29
Somaliland (Fr.)	6	1952	1	21
Somaliland (Ital.)	5	1951	12	9
Somaliland Protectorate (U.K.)	3+4	1952	3	...
Southern Rhodesia (U.K.) ³	7, 8	1951	266	43
South-West Africa (Un. of S. Africa)	7	1950	33	...
Spanish Guinea ¹	...	1950	17	30

^{*} Estimated.¹ Public schools only.² Including secondary schools.³ Including some European secondary schools.

Country	Duration of primary education (years)	School year beginning	Pupils enrolled	
			Total (thousands)	Per cent female
Africa (cont.)				
Swaziland (U.K.)	8	1951	15	54
Tanganyika (U.K.)	4+2	1951	213	27
Tangier (International Admin.)	5, 6	1952	5	...
Togoland (Fr.)	6	1952	44	20
Togoland (U.K.)	6	1951	29	30
Tunisia (Fr.)	6	1951	169	28
Uganda (U.K.)	2, 4, 6, 7	1951	247	25
Union of South Africa ¹	6, 8	1950	1 515	49
Zanzibar and Pemba (U.K.)	6	1951	9	33
America, North				
Alaska (U.S.)	8	1951	23	*49
Bermuda (U.K.)	6	1951	7	50
British Honduras	6	1951	13	49
British West Indies				
Bahamas	6	1951	18	52
Barbados ²	...	1951	23	*49
Jamaica and dependencies ²	6	1951	209	52
Leeward Islands	...	1951	25	50
Trinidad and Tobago	7	1951	130	48
Windward Islands	...	1951	56	*48
Canada ³	6, 7, 8	1950	2 084	49
Costa Rica	6	1951	129	...
Cuba	6	1950	650	*49
Dominican Republic	2, 3, 6, 8	1952	248	49
El Salvador	6	1951	155	49
Greenland (Denmark)	7	1950	4	...
Guadeloupe and dependencies (Fr.)	6	1950	*32	*50
Guatemala	6	1951	176	43
Haiti	5, 6	1952	135	39
Honduras	6	1952	114	47
Martinique (Fr.)	6	1951	43	...
Mexico	6	1951	2 660	48
Netherlands Antilles	...	1950	32	50
Nicaragua ⁴	6	1952	84	*50
Panama	6	1950	110	48
Panama Canal Zone (U.S.)	...	1950	6	...
Puerto Rico	6	1950	355	49
St. Pierre and Miquelon (Fr.)	6	1952	1	50
United States	6, 8	1949	20 982	48
Virgin Islands (U.S.)	6	1952	6	...

^{*} Estimated.¹ Including general secondary schools.² Public schools only.³ Including kindergartens.⁴ Including pre-primary schools and evening classes.

EDUCATION

Country	Duration of primary education (years)	School year beginning	Pupils enrolled	
			Total (thousands)	Per cent female
America, South				
Argentina	6	1949	2 120	48
Bolivia	4, 6	1950	184	37
Brazil ¹	4+1, 7	1949	5 092	*49
British Guiana	8	1951	78	48
Chile	6	1951	722	48
Colombia	4+1	1950	813	49
Ecuador	6	1950	342	46
Falkland Islands (U.K.) ²	9	1951	0.2	50
French Guiana	6	1950	4	*49
Paraguay	6	1950	196	46
Peru	6, 7	1951	1 014	*40
Surinam	5+3	1952	38	47
Uruguay	4, 6, 8	1951	256	49
Venezuela ³	6	1951	536	50
Asia				
Aden Colony (U.K.)	4	1950	5	29
Afghanistan	6	1950	79	3
Bahrein	6	1951	7	33
British Borneo				
Brunei	6	1951	5	28
North Borneo	6	1951	21	29
Sarawak	6	1951	42	*29
Burma	4	1952	596	...
Cambodia	6	1952	174	17
Ceylon	6	1950	1 105	46
China				
Continental	5	1951	*37 000	...
Formosa	6	1951	971	...
Cyprus (U.K.)	6	1951	65	...
Federation of Malaya (U.K.)	6	1951	616	34
French India	...	1952	13	38
Hong Kong (U.K.)	6	1952	150	41
India	4, 5, 6	1950	18 384	*27
Indonesia	4, 6	1951	5 318	*32
Iran	4, 6	1950	757	20
Iraq	6	1951	214	23
Israel ²	8	1951	210	47
Japan	6	1951	11 419	49
Jordan	4, 7	1950	90	22
Korea				
South Korea	6	1952	2 370	37
Kuwait	7	1951	11	34
Laos	...	1949	43	19
Lebanon	5, 6	1950	149	*28

^{*} Estimated.¹ Including primary courses for adults and adolescents.² Public schools only.³ Including kindergartens.

Country	Duration of primary education (years)	School year beginning	Pupils enrolled	
			Total (thousands)	Per cent female
Asia (cont.)				
Macao (Port.)	...	1950	15	*40
Nepal	6	1947	31	...
Netherlands New Guinea	6	1951	31	...
Pakistan	5	1951	3 212	...
Philippines ¹	6	1951	3 796	47
Portuguese India ²	...	1951	11	42
Portuguese Timor	...	1950	3	15
Qatar	...	1951	0.3	...
Ryukyu Islands (U.S.)	...	1949	202	...
Saudi Arabia	6	1949	28	—
Singapore (U.K.)	...	1951	135	34
Syria	4, 5	1951	297	28
Thailand	4, 5	1951	2 857	47
Turkey	5	1950	1 625	38
Viet-Nam ³	3, 5	1952	798	37
Europe				
Andorra	...	1950	*1	*50
Austria	8	1952	830	50
Belgium	8	1950	811	*50
Bulgaria	4+3	1950	869	...
Czechoslovakia	5	1950	1 230	*49
Denmark (excl. Faeroe Is.)	5, 7	1951	444	49
Faeroe Islands	...	1950	4	50
Finland ⁴	4+3	1951	496	48
France ⁵	5+3	1951	4 758	50
Germany	German Federal Republic ⁴	1951	6 633	50
German Federal Republic ⁴				
Gibraltar (U.K.)	6	1951	2	48
Greece	6, 7	1951	915	*49
Hungary	4+3	1952	1 197	*49
Iceland	6	1950	16	50
Ireland ⁶	6, 8	1950	452	50
Italy ⁵	5	1950	4 640	47
Liechtenstein	5	1951	2	50
Luxembourg	6+2, 9	1951	29	50
Malta and Gozo (U.K.)	...	1952	39	48
Monaco ¹	6+2	1951	2	50
Netherlands ⁵	6, 7, 8	1951	1 271	48
Norway ⁷	7	1951	338	...
Poland	4+3	1950	3 281	*49

^{*} Estimated.¹ Public schools only.² Excluding private Chinese schools.³ Excluding French schools.⁴ Excluding middle schools, counted with secondary school enrolment in Table 4.⁵ Excluding complementary schools, counted with secondary enrolment in Table 4.⁶ Including kindergartens.⁷ Excluding 1 year continuation, counted with secondary enrolment in Table 4.

EDUCATION

Country	Duration of primary education (years)	School year beginning	Pupils enrolled	
			Total (thousand.)	Per cent female
Europe (cont.)				
Portugal	5	1951	672	45
Rumania	4+3	1951	*1 800	...
San Marino	...	1950	1	44
Spain ¹	6	1949	2 752	50
Sweden ²	4, 6, 8	1951	628	49
Switzerland	5, 8, 9	1948	434	49
Trieste (International Admin.)	...	1951	18	50
United Kingdom				
England and Wales	6	1951	4 282	48
Northern Ireland	6	1950	193	49
Scotland	7	1951	562	49
Yugoslavia	4+3	1950	1 525	46
Oceania				
American Samoa	6	1952	5	47
Australia	6, 7, 8	1950	*1 175	49
Cook Islands (N.Z.)	...	1951	4	...
Fiji (U.K.)	5+3	1951	53	44
French Oceania	...	1952	13	49
Gilbert and Ellice Islands (U.K.)	10	1950	8	50
Guam (U.S.)	6	1952	8	48
Hawaii (U.S.)	6	1952	65	*48
Nauru (Aust., N.Z., U.K.)	6	1952	0.4	...
New Caledonia and dependencies (Fr.)	6	1952	11	46
New Guinea (Aust.)	5	1952	95	38
New Zealand	8, 9	1951	304	48
Niue (N.Z.)	...	1951	1	...
Pacific Islands (U.S.)	6	1952	7	43
Papua (Aust.) ³	5	1952	2	...
Tokelau (N.Z.)	...	1951	0.5	...
Tonga (U.K.)	...	1951	11	...
Western Samoa (N.Z.) ³	6	1951	13	51
U.S.S.R.				
U.S.S.R.	4+3	1951	*36 000	...

¹Estimated.²Including kindergartens.³Excluding complementary schools, counted with secondary enrolment in Table 4.⁴Excluding mission schools.⁵Including pupils in eighth to tenth years of schooling, numbering 2.3 millions in 1952.

Table 3. Primary school teachers
(See introductory note, page 14)

Country	School year beginning	Teachers		Pupils per teacher
		Total	Per cent female	
Africa				
Algeria (Fr.)	1950	9 693	57	37
Angola (Port.)	1951	408	...	33
Basutoland (U.K.)	1951	1 869	37	47
Bechuanaland (U.K.)	1950	494	49	34
Belgian Congo ¹	1951	37 860	...	...
Cameroons (U.K.)	1951	1 188	10	26
Cape Verde Islands (Port.)	1951	161	...	37
Egypt	1951	47 934	20	29
Gambia (U.K.)	1950	*131	...	*30
Gold Coast and Togoland (U.K.)	1950	9 013	12	30
Kenya (U.K.)	1950	7 692	16	47
Liberia	1952	1 228	...	26
Libya	1952	1 241	15	32
Mauritius and dependencies (U.K.)	1952	2 083	61	34
Morocco (Sp.)	1950	4 413	5	15
Nigeria (U.K.)	1950	38 407	15	25
Northern Rhodesia (U.K.)	1951	4 874	23	35
Ruanda-Urundi (Belg.)	1951	3 557	*12	40
St. Helena and dependencies (U.K.)	1950	56	...	22
São Tomé and Príncipe (Port.)	1951	40	...	60
Seychelles and dependencies (U.K.)	1951	201	92	23
Sierra Leone (U.K.)	1950	904	37	*39
Somaliland (Ital.)	1951	208	...	57
Southern Rhodesia (U.K.)	1951	8 464	*35	31
South-West Africa (Un. of S. Africa)	1950	1 059	...	31
Swaziland (U.K.)	1951	388	70	39
Tanganyika (U.K.)	1951	4 574	17	46
Tangier (International Admin.)	1952	*200	...	*30
Togoland (U.K.)	1951	1 025	6	28
Tunisia (Fr.)	1950	4 564	...	34
Uganda (U.K.)	1951	8 355	17	30
Zanzibar and Pemba (U.K.)	1951	328	*36	27
America, North				
Alaska (U.S.)	1951	818	86	22
Bermuda (U.K.)	1951	243	85	28
British Honduras	1951	292	70	45
British West Indies				
Bahamas	1951	623	...	28
Barbados ²	1950	821	56	37
Jamaica and dependencies ²	1951	4 222	79	49
Trinidad and Tobago ²	1951	2 582	46	...

* Estimated.

¹ Excluding Protestant mission schools.

² Public schools only.

Country	School year beginning	Teachers		Pupils per teacher
		Total	Per cent female	
America, North (cont.)				
Costa Rica	1951	5 301	...	24
Cuba ¹	1950	20 666	83	...
El Salvador	1951	5 152	75	30
Greenland (Denmark)	1949	417	...	*19
Guatemala	1951	7 501	67	23
Haiti	1950	1 380	...	...
Honduras	1952	3 805	75	30
Martinique (Fr.)	1950	*1 300	*75	*33
Mexico	1951	67 871	64	39
Netherlands Antilles	1950	911	...	36
Nicaragua	1950	2 958	76	31
Panama	1950	3 415	83	32
Panama Canal Zone (U.S.)	1950	175	81	37
United States ²	1949	667 213	91	33
America, South				
Argentina	1949	92 554	87	23
Bolivia	1950	7 034	...	26
Brazil	1949	135 759	...	38
British Guiana	1951	1 824	54	43
Chile ¹	1949	14 448	76	...
Colombia	1950	19 858	78	41
Ecuador	1950	8 205	65	42
Falkland Islands (U.K.)	1951	21	48	10
Paraguay	1950	5 984	...	33
Peru	1952	21 461	...	41
Surinam	1952	1 075	...	35
Uruguay	1951	9 084	79	28
Venezuela	1951	15 146	80	35
Asia				
Aden Colony (U.K.)	1950	154	26	29
Afghanistan	1950	2 262	3	35
Bahrein	1951	272	34	25
Cambodia	1952	4 770	...	37
Ceylon	1950	28 736	43	38
China				
Formosa	1951	20 611	*30	47
Cyprus (U.K.)	1951	1 597	...	41
Federation of Malaya (U.K.)	1951	18 872	28	33
Hong Kong (U.K.)	1952	5 675	57	26
India	1950	534 600	15	34

^{*}Estimated.¹ Public schools only.² Including kindergartens.

Country	School year beginning	Teachers		Pupils per teacher
		Total	Per cent female	
Asia (cont.)				
Indonesia	1951	89 825	...	59
Iran	1950	20 752	...	36
Iraq	1951	7 795	32	27
Israel	1951	9 190	50	23
Japan	1951	315 216	48	36
Jordan	1950	1 712	21	45
Korea				
South Korea	1952	33 705	...	70
Kuwait	1951	564	30	19
Laos	1949	1 250	8	34
Netherlands New Guinea	1951	933	...	33
Pakistan	1951	88 697	6	36
Philippines ¹	1951	76 720	...	49
Portuguese India	1951	501	...	23
Portuguese Timor	1950	74	...	46
Qatar	1952	8	...	38
Saudi Arabia	1949	875	...	32
Singapore (U.K.)	1951	4 019	49	34
Syria	1951	8 561	35	35
Thailand	1951	79 627	21	36
Turkey	1950	34 036	26	48
Viet-Nam	1952	15 022	21	53
Europe				
Austria	1952	36 224	*64	23
Belgium	1950	35 801	56	23
Bulgaria	1950	31 988	...	27
Denmark	1950	12 817	43	35
Finland	1951	21 549	*65	23
France ^{1, 2}	1951	157 711	64	...
Germany				
German Federal Republic	1951	137 885	39	48
Gibraltar (U.K.)	1951	78	87	29
Greece	1951	18 932	...	48
Hungary	1951	38 100	...	32
Iceland	1950	562	27	29
Ireland ³	1950	12 792	67	35
Italy	1950	169 513	72	27
Liechtenstein	1951	52	33	34
Luxembourg	1951	1 069	51	15
Malta and Gozo (U.K.)	1952	1 360	64	28
Monaco	1949	108	64	*18
Netherlands	1951	36 243	48	35
Norway	1951	13 403	42	25
Poland	1950	78 994	...	42

^{*}Estimated.¹ Public schools only.² Including kindergartens.

Country	School year beginning	Teachers		Pupils per teacher
		Total	Per cent female	
Europe (cont.)				
Portugal ¹	1951	16 550	83	...
San Marino	1950	38	84	33
Spain ²	1949	77 757	61	...
Sweden	1951	30 368	68	21
Switzerland	1948	14 136	39	31
Trieste (International Admin.)	1951	1 265	60	14
United Kingdom				
England and Wales	1951	136 595	73	31
Northern Ireland	1950	5 706	68	34
Scotland	1951	18 018	84	31
Yugoslavia	1950	26 771	63	57
Oceania				
American Samoa	1952	171	...	30
Australia	1950	37 900	...	31
Cook Islands (N.Z.) ¹	1951	213	...	20
Fiji (U.K.)	1951	1 565	27	34
Gilbert and Ellice Islands (U.K.)	1950	214	...	38
Guam (U.S.) ¹	1952	359	*75	...
Nauru (Aust., N.Z., U.K.)	1952	29	...	15
New Guinea (Aust.)	1952	178	...	19
New Zealand	1951	9 997	55	30
Pacific Islands (U.S.)	1952	328	19	23
Tonga (U.K.)	1951	360	...	30
Western Samoa ¹	1951	384	...	35

^{*}Estimated.¹ Public schools only.² Including kindergartens.

Table 4. Secondary school enrolment
 (See introductory note, page 14)

Country	School year beginning	Pupils enrolled (thousands)		Per cent female	
		General secondary	Voca- tional	General secondary	Voca- tional
Africa					
Algeria (Fr.)	1950	30	2	37	...
Angola (Port.)	1951	2	2	48	21
Basutoland (U.K.)	1951	† 1	...	† 34	...
Bechuanaland (U.K.)	1950	† 0.2	...	...	...
Belgian Congo	1951	2	9	...	...
Cameroons (Fr.)	1952	2	1	11	32
Cameroons (U.K.)	1951	0.3	0.2	...	...
Cape Verde Islands (Port.)	1951	0.5	—	...	—
Comoro Islands (Fr.)	1952	0.1	0.1	1	—
Egypt	1951	156	45	17	23
Eritrea	1952	† 1	...	† 14	...
Ethiopia ¹	1950	...	...	...	...
French Equatorial Africa	1952	2	3	13	47
French West Africa	1952	8	3	22	13
Gambia (U.K.)	1949	0.4	...	49	...
Gold Coast (U.K.)	1950	6	2	12	22
Kenya (U.K.)	1950	16	2	21	14
Libya	1952	1	—	...	...
Liberia	1952	1	0.4	...	...
Madagascar (Fr.)	1952	9	5	34	21
Mauritius and dependencies (U.K.)	1952	7	0.3	30	66
Morocco (Fr.)	1952	19	4	38	35
Morocco (Sp.)	1950	2	2	30	37
Mozambique (Port.)	1951	1	10	40	17
Nigeria (U.K.)	1950	21	7	9	16
Northern Rhodesia (U.K.)	1951	1	1	40	17
Nyasaland (U.K.)	1951	† 0.2	—	† 3	...
Portuguese Guinea	1949	0.05	0.1	20	42
Reunion (Fr.)	1950	3	—	58	...
Ruanda-Urundi (Belg.)	1951	† 1	...	...	...
St. Helena (U.K.)	1950	0.1	...	...	...
São Tomé and Principe (Port.)	1950	—	0.1	—	—
Seychelles and dependencies (U.K.)	1951	0.3	0.2	53	89
Sierra Leone (U.K.)	1951	3	0.2	30	6
Somaliland (Fr.)	1952	0.04	0.2	12	32
Somaliland (Ital.)	1951	0.5	0.3	31	3
Somaliland Protectorate (U.K.)	1952	—	0.02	—	—
Southern Rhodesia (U.K.)	1950	† 5	1	45	...
South-West Africa (Un. of S. Africa)	1950	1	0.1	45	...
Spanish Guinea	1950	0.1	0.2	27	15

[†]Total, general and vocational.

¹Secondary enrolment included with primary enrolment in Table 2.

²Excluding some European secondary schools.

Country	School year beginning	Pupils enrolled (thousands)		Per cent female	
		General secondary	Voca- tional	General secondary	Voca- tional
Africa (cont.)					
Sudan	1951	† 5	...	† 11	...
Swaziland (U.K.)	1951	0.4	0.1	53	52
Tanganyika (U.K.)	1951	12	2	31	22
Togoland (Fr.)	1952	1	0.3	17	17
Togoland (U.K.)	1951	0.2	0.1	—	23
Tunisia (Fr.)	1951	13	11	35	49
Uganda (U.K.)	1951	6	5	18	27
Union of South Africa	1950	1 ...	84	1 ...	...
Zanzibar and Pemba (U.K.)	1951	† 1	...	† 17	...
America, North					
Alaska (U.S.)	1951	† 3	...	† 48	...
Bermuda (U.K.)	1951	0.5	0.4	42	50
British Honduras	1951	† 1	...	† 47	...
British West Indies					
Bahamas	1951	† 1	...	† 51	...
Barbados	1951	† 3	...	† 32	...
Jamaica and dependencies ²	1951	6	2	55	39
Leeward Islands	1951	† 2	...	† 65	...
Trinidad and Tobago	1951	9	0.3	45	...
Windward Islands	1951	† 3	...	† 50	...
Canada	1950	† 405	...	† 53	...
Costa Rica	1951	† 6	...	...	...
Cuba	1950	21	26	...	...
Dominican Republic	1952	9	8	47	57
El Salvador	1947	3	3	...	...
Greenland (Denmark)	1950	0.1	...	35	...
Guadeloupe and dependencies (Fr.)	1949	2	0.3	50	70
Haiti	1952	6	3	15	32
Honduras	1952	1	5	9	53
Martinique (Fr.)	1951	5	1	54	57
Mexico	1949	81	69	38	30
Netherlands Antilles	1950	0.5	...	...	...
Nicaragua	1952	5	21	...	...
Panama	1950	9	11	47	58
Panama Canal Zone (U.S.)	1950	† 3	...	† 50	...
Puerto Rico	1950	108	7	49	...
St. Pierre and Miquelon (Fr.)	1952	0.1	0.03	33	—
United States	1949	† 6 453	...	† 51	...
Virgin Islands (U.S.)	1950	† 1	...	...	...
America, South					
Argentina	1950	70	88	33	41
Bolivia	1950	18	8	38	57
Brazil	1949	360	³ 260	...	...
British Guiana	1951	1	1	44	37

[†] Total, general and vocational.¹ General secondary enrolment included with primary enrolment in Table 2.² Public schools only.³ Excluding domestic science schools.

Country	School year beginning	Pupils enrolled (thousands)		Per cent female	
		General secondary	Voca- tional	General secondary	Voca- tional
America, South (cont.)					
Chile	1951	81	70	52	...
Colombia	1950	46	146	48	42
Ecuador	1950	18	13	29	61
Falkland Islands (U.K.)	1951	† 0.1	...	† 45	...
French Guiana	1950	† 1	...	...	...
Paraguay	1950	† 8	...	...	...
Peru	1951	63	16	...	...
Surinam	1952	3	...	39	...
Venezuela	1951	27	12	28	...
Asia					
Aden Colony and Protectorate (U.K.)	1950	1	0.02	11	46
Afghanistan	1950	16	4	17	—
Bahrein	1951	0.2	0.1	6	...
British Borneo					
Brunei	1951	0.1	...	44	...
North Borneo	1951	1	0.02	19	—
Sarawak	1949	1	...	...	...
Burma	1952	† 81	...	...	...
Cambodia	1952	4	6	...	...
Ceylon ¹	1950	† 244	...	† 39	...
China					
Continental	1951	1 570	...	...	...
Formosa	1951	83	42	...	...
Cyprus (U.K.)	1951	14	0.4	...	...
Federation of Malaya (U.K.)	1951	25	15	28	31
French India	1952	1	0.02	24	—
Hong Kong (U.K.)	1952	† 39	...	† 36	...
India	1950	5 229	165	...	...
Indonesia	1951	178	101	...	...
Iran	1950	50	1	22	—
Iraq	1951	34	3	19	24
Israel ²	1951	17	7	54	...
Japan	1951	† 7 319	...	† 40	...
Jordan	1950	7	0.2	18	—
Korea					
South Korea	1952	385	10	...	25
Laos	1949	† 1	...	† 18	...
Lebanon	1950	30	...	...	...
Macao (Port.)	1950	4	1	37	...
Nepal	1947	9	0.4	11	...
Netherlands New Guinea	1951	0.1	0.2	28	3
Pakistan	1951	1 164	10	9	...
Philippines ²	1951	181	36	† 43	...

[†] Total, general and vocational.¹ Excluding teacher training schools.² Public schools only.

Country	School year beginning	Pupils enrolled (thousands)		Per cent female	
		General secondary	Voca- tional	General secondary	Voca- tional
Asia (cont.)					
Portuguese India ¹	1951	1	1	21	35
Portuguese Timor	1950	0.05	—	13	—
Ryukyu Islands (U.S.)	1949	9	5	—	—
Saudi Arabia	1949	1	0.3	—	—
Singapore (U.K.)	1951	21	1	28	19
Syria	1951	43	3	24	22
Thailand	1951	151	29	30	35
Turkey	1951	102	37	24	28
Viet-Nam	1952	39	5	24	41
Europe					
Austria	1952	67	* 31	36	57
Belgium	1950	129	240	46	* 46
Bulgaria	1949	129	32	—	—
Czechoslovakia	1950	96	—	—	—
Denmark	1950	96	99	50	27
Finland	1951	* 98	33	58	—
France	1951	356	* 371	50	38
Germany					
German Federal Republic	1951	* 1 040	* 210	47	43
Gibraltar (U.K.)	1951	† 1	—	† 46	—
Greece	1951	208	31	35	10
Hungary	1951	† 108	—	† 45	—
Iceland	1950	5	4	47	35
Ireland	1950	50	88	47	52
Italy	1950	533	578	40	37
Liechtenstein	1951	† 0.5	—	† 47	—
Luxembourg	1950	* 3	* 4	21	28
Malta and Gozo (U.K.)	1952	2	1	46	23
Monaco	1951	0.3	0.2	49	50
Netherlands	1951	221	356	43	36
Norway	1951	65	43	—	—
Poland	1950	194	* 357	—	* 45
Portugal	1951	56	42	—	—
Rumania	1951	* 100	* 107	—	—
San Marino	1950	† 0.2	—	† 29	—
Spain ²	1949	215	132	35	70
Sweden	1951	215	49	54	—

^{*}Estimated.[†]Total, general and vocational.[‡]Excluding mission schools.[§]Excluding 36,000 part-time students.[¶]Including middle schools.^{**}1950.^{***}Excluding 1,700,000 part-time students.^{****}Public schools only.^{*****}Excluding teacher training schools.^{††}1949.^{†††}Including Ceuta, Melilla and Spanish Morocco.

Country	School year beginning	Pupils enrolled (thousands)		Per cent female	
		General secondary	Voca- tional	General secondary	Voca- tional
Europe (cont.)					
Switzerland	1948	92	21	44	42
United Kingdom					
England and Wales	1950	1 778	94	49	40
Northern Ireland	1950	30	32	49	50
Scotland	1950	† 418	...	† 49	...
Yugoslavia	1950	486	233	43	31
Oceania					
American Samoa	1952	0.2	0.3	11	—
Australia	1950	† 238	...	† 48	...
Cook Islands (N.Z.)	1950	† 0.03	...	† 52	...
Fiji (U.K.)	1951	† 2	...	† 32	...
French Oceania	1952	1	0.1	44	35
Guam (U.S.)	1949	† 2	...	...	...
Hawaii (U.S.)	1950	† 45	...	...	...
Nauru (Aust., N.Z., U.K.)	1952	† 0.1	...	...	...
New Caledonia and dependencies (Fr.)	1952	1	0.4	44	35
New Guinea (Aust.)	1952	† 0.2	...	...	...
New Zealand	1951	† 62	...	† 50	...
Pacific Islands (U.S.)	1952	1	0.1	33	14
Tonga (U.K.)	1951	† 2	...	† 38	...
Western Samoa (N.Z.) ¹	1950	† 0.2	...	† 50	...
U.S.S.R.					
U.S.S.R. ²	1952	...	...	...	...

^{*} Estimated.[†] Total, general and vocational.¹ Excluding mission schools.² See Table 2, p. 20, footnote 4.

Table 5. Total school enrolment
 (See introductory note, page 14)

Country	Year	Pupils enrolled at primary and secondary levels (thousands) ¹	Estimated population 5-14 years old (thousands)	Enrolment ratio ²
Africa				
Algeria (Fr.)	1950	395	2 294	17
Bechuanaland (U.K.)	1950	17	58	29
Egypt	1951	1 584	5 058	31
Gold Coast (U.K.)	1951	281	³ 675	³ 42
Mauritius and dependencies (U.K.)	1952	79	113	70
Morocco (Fr.)	1952	271	2 069	13
Mozambique (Port.)	1951	171	1 306	13
Nigeria (U.K.)	1950	999	5 600	18
Northern Rhodesia (U.K.)	1951	170	403	42
Reunion (Fr.)	1950	46	52	89
Togoland (U.K.)	1951	29	85	34
Tunisia (Fr.)	1951	193	971	20
Uganda (U.K.)	1951	258	⁴ 1 037	⁴ 25
Union of South Africa	1950	1 598	3 057	52
Zanzibar and Pemba (U.K.)	1951	10	⁴ 70	⁴ 14
America, North				
British West Indies				
Trinidad and Tobago	1951	140	150	93
Windward Islands	1951	59	⁴ 75	⁴ 79
Canada ⁵	1950	2 489	2 464	101
Costa Rica	1951	135	216	62
Cuba	1950	697	1 244	56
Honduras	1952	120	413	29
Mexico	1951	2 818	7 002	40
Nicaragua ⁶	1952	110	306	36
Panama	1950	130	192	68
Puerto Rico	1951	482	604	80
United States	1949	27 435	24 350	113
America, South				
Brazil ⁷	1950	5 712	14 021	41
Chile	1951	881	1 460	60
Peru	1951	1 093	2 182	50
Venezuela ⁸	1951	575	1 313	44

¹ Excluding part-time, evening and adult classes, but including special schools for handicapped children.

² Ratio of pupils enrolled at primary and secondary levels to population 5-14 years old inclusive, multiplied by 100.

³ Covers age-group 5-15 inclusive.

⁴ Covers age-group 6-15 inclusive.

⁵ Including kindergartens.

⁶ Including pre-primary education and evening classes.

⁷ Including primary courses for adults and adolescents.

Country	Year	Pupils enrolled at primary and secondary levels (thousands) ¹	Estimated population 5-14 years old (thousands)	Enrolment ratio ²
Asia				
British Borneo				
Brunei	1951	5	12	41
North Borneo	1951	22	83	26
Sarawak	1951	43	146	29
Burma	1952	677	4 450	15
China				
Formosa	1951	1 095	1 928	57
Cyprus (U.K.)	1951	80	104	77
Federation of Malaya (U.K.)	1951	656	1 329	49
India	1950	23 778	88 068	27
Israel	1951	234	285	82
Japan	1951	18 738	18 546	101
Kuwait	1952	11	* 30	* 36
Ryukyu Islands (U.S.)	1949	215	210	103
Thailand	1951	3 038	5 123	59
Turkey	1949	1 734	5 180	33
Europe				
Austria	1951	1 028*	1 057	97
Belgium	1950	1 180	1 113	106
Bulgaria	1949	999	1 080	92
Denmark (excl. Faeroe Islands)	1950	610	723	84
Finland	1951	627	721	87
France	1951	6 010	5 210	115
Germany				
German Federal Republic	1951	7 989	7 958	100
Greece	1951	1 155	1 479	78
Hungary	1951	1 321	1 418	93
Iceland	1950	26	26	100
Ireland ⁴	1950	596	555	107
Italy	1950	5 764	7 910	73
Luxembourg	1951	36	38	94
Malta and Gozo (U.K.)	1952	42	61	68
Netherlands	1951	1 889	1 827	103
Norway	1951	446	484	93
Portugal	1951	771	1 620	48
Spain ⁴	1949	3 099	4 687	66
Sweden	1951	905	1 048	86
United Kingdom				
England and Wales	1951	6 340	6 014	105
Scotland	1951	835	783	107
Yugoslavia	1950	2 248	3 253	69

¹ Excluding part-time, evening and adult classes, but including special schools for handicapped children.

² Ratio of pupils enrolled at primary and secondary levels to population 5-14 years old inclusive, multiplied by 100.

³ Covers age group 4-14 inclusive.

⁴ Including kindergartens.

Country	Year	Pupils enrolled at primary and secondary levels (thousands) ¹	Estimated population 5-14 years old (thousands)	Enrolment ratio. ²
Oceania				
Australia	1950	1 416	1 297	109
Fiji (U.K.)	1951	55	75	73
Hawaii (U.S.)	1952	111	96	116
New Guinea (Aust.)	1952	95	361	26
New Zealand	1951	367	336	109

¹ Excluding part-time, evening and adult classes, but including special schools for handicapped children.

² Ratio of pupils enrolled at primary and secondary levels to population 5-14 years old inclusive, multiplied by 100.

HIGHER EDUCATION

Institutions of higher education continue and develop the intellectual and cultural training begun at lower levels of the educational system. In addition they impart professional training and provide a country with most of its leading administrators, technicians and teachers. The term higher education is here applied to that level of studies which requires, as a minimum condition of admission, a certificate of completion of secondary schooling (variously termed *matriculation*, *high school graduation*, *baccalauréat*, *bachillerato*, etc.) or its equivalent in the form of an entrance examination.

Some centres of higher education have traditionally attracted students from foreign countries, and in recent years the number of students pursuing higher studies abroad has been steadily increasing. This practice, which has been described as "cultural cross-fertilization", compensates to some extent for the lack of facilities for higher education in certain countries and territories and their unequal development in others, besides making an important contribution to international understanding.

Table 6 gives the reported or estimated total full-time enrolment both undergraduate and graduate, with the percentage of females, in 106 countries and territories. This covers practically all countries and territories where facilities for higher education exist. An attempt has been made to separate universities from all other institutions of higher education. For this purpose a university has been defined as an institution which grants degrees. Under the heading "Other" are included higher technical and commercial schools, "junior colleges", post-secondary teacher-training, etc. It should be understood, however, that definitions and standards vary and the table does not provide statistics that are strictly comparable for different countries.

Table 7 shows the distribution by country of origin of foreign students enrolled in institutions of higher education in five countries for which detailed figures are available for 1951/52. The United States, France, the United Kingdom and Switzerland are the four countries reporting the largest number of foreign students. Among these Switzerland has the largest proportion of foreign students in relation to total enrolment. Besides the five shown in the table, the following countries have also reported more than 1,000 foreign students enrolled in their institutions of higher education (estimates are marked with an asterisk): Argentina (*2,000); Austria (2,827); Canada (*2,400); Egypt (*4,500); German Federal Republic and West Berlin (2,441); Italy (1,445); Japan (*2,700); Mexico (*3,000); Spain (*1,200); Uruguay (*1,200); Vatican City (*3,500).

Table 6. Enrolment in higher education
 (See introductory note, page 33)

Country	Academic year beginning	Students enrolled		Per cent female	
		Univers- ities	Other	Univers- ities	Other
Africa					
Algeria (Fr.)	1950	4 563	—	34	—
Basutoland (U.K.)	1951	† 22	...	† 23	...
British East Africa ¹	1950	231	30	3	—
Egypt	1951	37 648	1 452	8	51
French West Africa	1952	258	—	17	—
Gold Coast (U.K.)	1950	213	222	7	32
Liberia	1952	437	—	...	—
Madagascar (Fr.)	1952	210	—	18	—
Mauritius and dependencies (U.K.)	1952	—	75	—	—
Morocco (Fr.)	1950	1 038	—	...	—
Nigeria (U.K.)	1950	327	4	—	—
Reunion (Fr.)	1950	28	—	43	—
Sierra Leone (U.K.)	1951	† 288	...	† 32	...
Sudan	1950	388	—	2	—
Tunisia (Fr.)	1951	1 595	—	20	—
Union of South Africa	1950	18 438	* 2 850	25	* 73
America, North					
Alaska (U.S.)	1950	† 1 267	...	† 12	...
British West Indies ²	1951	203	—	26	—
Canada	1952	59 802	...	22	...
Costa Rica	1951	1 416	—	...	—
Cuba	1950	16 726	—	...	—
Dominican Republic	1952	2 443	—	19	—
El Salvador	1952	2 512	—	...	—
Guatemala	1950	2 289	—	17	—
Haiti	1952	* 476	156	* 8	2
Honduras	1952	894	—	16	—
Martinique (Fr.)	1951	250	—	...	—
Mexico	1951	36 354	...	...	—
Nicaragua	1951	* 1 300	—	...	—
Panama	1950	1 688	—	46	—
Puerto Rico	1950	† 13 364	...	† 50	...
Trinidad (U.K.)	1951	—	57	—	—
United States ³	1950	1 102 490	* 1 178 808	† 32	...

^{*}Estimated.[†]Total, universities and other.[‡]Makerere College in Uganda, also serving Kenya and Tanganyika.[§]Teacher training only.[¶]University College in Kingston, Jamaica.^{**}Figures relate to first quarter 1952 and exclude the Faculty of Medicine.[†]Full-time and part-time students at undergraduate and graduate levels.[‡]Includes liberal arts colleges, teachers colleges, junior colleges, and independent schools for technical, theological and other professional studies.

Country	Academic year beginning	Students enrolled		Per cent female	
		Universi- ties	Other	Universi- ties	Other
America, South					
Argentina	1950	79 412	...	17	...
Bolivia	1950	4 642	1 380	...	...
Brazil	1950	37 589	...	*17	...
Chile	1949	*9 524	...	...	...
Colombia	1951	11 296	...	11	...
Ecuador	1950	4 122	...	15	...
Paraguay	1950	1 651	...	...	...
Peru	1952	† 11 943	...	† 20	...
Surinam	1952	387	...	19	...
Uruguay	1950	*7 000	...	...	...
Venezuela	1951	6 239	322	...	54
Asia					
Afghanistan	1951	461	—	10	—
Burma	1950	*4 000	...	...	...
Cambodia	1952	165	—	...	—
Ceylon	1950	4 068	354	...	23
China					
Continental	1950	*† 130 000	...	...	...
Formosa	1952	† 8 210	...	...	...
Cyprus (U.K.)	1951	—	187	—	...
Fed. of Malaya and Singapore (U.K.)	1950	837	† 542	19	31
French India	1952	51	—	—	—
Hong Kong (U.K.)	1952	850	468	29	45
India	1951	† 422 566	...	† 11	...
Indonesia	1952	10 041	...	...	...
Iran	1950	5 624	...	...	...
Iraq	1951	† 4 957	...	† 19	...
Israel	1951	3 394	1 548	50	...
Japan	1951	375 072	46 347	8	38
Korea					
South Korea	1952	16 593	15 895	14	9
Lebanon	1950	3 125	—	8	—
Mongolian Peoples Republic	1951	*† 1 200	...	*† 25	...
Nepal	1947	341	—	—	—
Pakistan	1951	63 630	5 483	3	11
Philippines	1951	† 221 326	...	...	...
Portuguese India	1951	182	—	13	—
Ryukyu Islands (U.S.)	1949	—	353	—	—
Syria	1951	2 404	—	21	...
Thailand	1952	5 912	—	31	...
Turkey	1949	† 25 091	...	† 19	...
Viet-Nam	1952	1 728	—	2	...

*Estimated.

† Total, universities and other.

‡ Teacher training only.

§ Data incomplete.

Country	Academic year beginning	Students enrolled		Per cent female	
		Universi- ties	Other	Universi- ties	Other
Europe					
Austria	1951	12 939	9 781	27	13
Belgium	1951	22 777	...	17	...
Bulgaria	1952	† 29 639	...	...	...
Czechoslovakia	1950	*† 75 000	...	*† 20	...
Denmark	1950	13 607	4 201	19	42
Finland	1951	14 854	...	38	...
France	1951	142 019	...	35	...
Germany					
German Democratic Republic	1951	*† 28 000	...	...	...
German Federal Republic ¹	1952	† 113 954	...	† 17	...
West Berlin ¹	1952	† 11 073	...	† 22	...
Greece	1951	7 842	4 069	...	4
Hungary	1952	† 45 800	...	...	...
Iceland	1950	620	...	17	...
Ireland	1950	7 231	...	27	...
Italy	1950	151 807	6 637	26	52
Malta (U.K.)	1952	447	—	6	—
Netherlands	1951	29 887	6 386	16	20
Norway	1951	6 146	...	15	...
Poland	1952	*† 125 000	...	...	...
Portugal	1951	14 143	1 633	24	...
Rumania	1951	*† 55 000	...	...	...
Saar	1952	1 248	...	...	...
Spain	1949	50 303	* 30 000	15	...
Sweden	1951	17 613	...	24	...
Switzerland	1951	16 032	...	13	...
Trieste (International Admin.)	1951	2 625	...	21	...
United Kingdom					
England, Wales, Scotland	1950	102 012	...	22	...
Northern Ireland	1950	2 380	...	24	...
Yugoslavia	1950	† 60 395	...	† 33	...
Oceania					
Australia	1950	23 728	...	18	...
Fiji (U.K.)	1951	—	162	—	...
Hawaii (U.S.)	1952	5 008	1 139	...	...
New Zealand	1951	4 792	5 701	25	80
U.S.S.R.					
U.S.S.R.	1952	*† 1 442 000	...	...	...

^{*}Estimated.[†]Total, universities and other.¹Excluding teacher training.²Including over 400,000 students following correspondence courses.

**Table 7. Foreign students in higher education
in selected countries, 1951/52**
(See introductory note, page 33)

Country of origin	Country of study				
	Belgium	France	Switzer- land	United Kingdom	United States
Total foreign students	1 052	13 751	4 065	7 622	1 304 462
Afghanistan	...	29	...	...	79
Albania	...	17	...	...	...
Argentina	1	46	...	...	196
Australia	1	18	...	401	177
Austria	4	68	40	26	233
Belgium	.	189	38	43	144
Bolivia	...	17	...	...	192
Brazil	7	67	...	...	471
British territories overseas ²	...	...	...	1 230	546
Bulgaria	2	70	...	...	...
Burma	...	8	...	47	90
Canada	8	174	39	380	4 193
Ceylon	...	...	...	160	...
Chile	1	13	...	...	161
China	12	140	...	57	2 918
Colombia	3	48	...	...	952
Costa Rica	1	1	...	...	147
Cuba	1	18	...	...	675
Czechoslovakia	14	72	44	36	...
Denmark	1	45	...	34	128
Dominican Republic	...	...	...	...	95
Ecuador	...	3	...	...	127
Egypt	10	554	41	458	344
El Salvador	...	...	...	...	142
Ethiopia	...	1	...	19	41
Finland	1	30	...	11	144
France	65	...	253	104	588
French Union overseas ³	...	3 880	...	1	...
Germany	11	533	742	151	1 234
Greece	57	457	169	122	651
Guatemala	...	5	...	...	182
Haiti	3	33	...	...	78
Honduras	...	...	...	...	116
Hungary	35	73	48	15	...
Iceland	...	...	...	24	42
India	3	42	...	831	1 099
Indochina ⁴	18	3 846	...	8	...
Indonesia	3	9	...	9	130

¹ Excluding students of foreign birth who have taken out first citizenship papers, and United States citizens from U.S. territories.

² Non-self-governing territories only.

³ Excluding the Associated States of Indochina, shown separately.

⁴ Cambodia, Laos, Viet-Nam.

⁵ 62 from Cambodia, 19 from Laos, 765 from Viet-Nam.

Country of origin	Country of study				
	Belgium	France	Switzerland	United Kingdom	United States
Iran	23	712	262	91	859
Iraq	5	91	28	99	499
Ireland	11	12	...	67	101
Israel	6	100	248	75	779
Italy	37	238	149	51	386
Japan	...	26	...	5	1 133
Jordan	...	...	...	20	179
Korea	...	...	...	...	288
Lebanon	18	314	...	11	147
Liberia	...	...	...	...	99
Luxembourg	161	323	116	1	8
Mexico	...	25	...	24	1 176
Netherlands	98	96	53	66	385
New Zealand	...	3	...	186	72
Nicaragua	...	2	...	...	151
Norway	4	76	140	221	409
Pakistan	...	4	...	197	186
Panama	...	6	...	...	356
Paraguay	...	1	...	...	32
Peru	2	8	...	...	259
Philippines	...	...	...	4	880
Poland	62	238	51	219	...
Portugal	12	61	43	20	59
Rumania	4	173	...	5	...
Saar	...	147	...	...	...
Saudi Arabia	...	...	...	4	17
Spain	26	256	37	30	142
Sweden	1	64	...	18	223
Switzerland	26	336	.	49	189
Syria	34	463	67	13	124
Thailand	...	19	...	92	268
Turkey	4	257	89	60	417
Union of South Africa	5	13	...	405	95
United Kingdom	28	733	81	.	1 054
United States	51	902	729	710	.
Uruguay	...	10	...	...	49
U.S.S.R.	...	64	...	24	...
Venezuela	...	33	...	...	447
Yugoslavia	21	107	28	28	80
Stateless	...	146	82	...	121
Unspecified and other	151	186	448	660	2 476

PUBLIC EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION

The amount of public expenditure on education gives some measure of the extent to which governments are able and willing to contribute to the educational effort of their country. Statistics of public expenditure should be read in the light of the educational system and the overall economic and social situation in the country; they should not be used as a direct measure of the value of the education provided.

Table 8 reports public expenditure on education in 161 countries and territories. The figures are to be regarded as approximate only. It is not possible to show the exact coverage in every case, though it may be assumed, unless otherwise noted, that the expenditure reported covers all the principal branches of formal education financially controlled or aided by government agencies at all levels. Where it is known that only central government expenditures or other incomplete figures are reported, this is stated in a footnote. Expenditures from non-governmental sources (e.g. missionary bodies and other voluntary agencies) are excluded. The time reference is either to the calendar year or the financial year beginning in the year stated.

An important source of variation between countries is in the reporting of capital expenditure. Whenever definite information is available it has been stated in the table whether or not capital expenditure is included in the figure reported. In a number of cases however this information is lacking, and, since capital expenditure often forms a large proportion of the total, this uncertainty emphasizes the need to regard the figures as indicative of magnitude only and not as precise data suitable for direct comparisons.

Expenditures have been given in national currencies. A rough idea of the comparative value of the sums quoted may be obtained from the Appendix Table B, page 83, which gives the rates of exchange with the U.S. dollar for all the currencies used in the present table.

Table 8. Public expenditure on education
(See introductory note, page 39)

Country	Year and type of data ¹	Expenditure	
		Total	Per inhabitant
Africa			
Algeria (Fr.)	1952 B(c)	17 738 million French francs	1 900 F. fr.
Angola (Port.)	1950 B(x)	14 million escudos	3.4 Esc.
Basutoland (U.K.)	1951 A(c)	134 thousand pounds sterling	0.23 £
Bechuanaland (U.K.)	1950 A(c)	81 thousand S. African pounds	0.28 £ S.A.
Belgian Congo	1951 A(c)	633 million Congo francs	55 C. fr.
Cameroon (Fr.)	1952 B(x)	1 216 million French francs	380 F. fr.
Cameroons (U.K.)	1950 A(c)	150 thousand pounds sterling	0.15 £ Esc.
Cape Verde Islands (Port.)	1950 A	1 843 thousand escudos	13 Esc.
Comoro Islands (Fr.)	1952 B(x)	31 million French francs	190 F. fr.
Egypt	1951 B(c)	38 million Egyptian pounds	1.8 £ E.
Eritrea	1952 ..	87 thousand E. African pounds	0.087 £ E.A.
Ethiopia	1949 B(c)	10 337 thousand Ethiopian dollars	0.69 \$ Eth.
French Equatorial Africa	1952 B(x)	1 495 million French francs	330 F. fr.
French West Africa	1952 B(x)	7 711 million French francs	440 F. fr.
Gambia (U.K.)	1950 A	51 thousand W. African pounds	0.19 £ W.A.
Gold Coast (U.K.)	1950 A(c)	2 509 thousand pounds sterling	0.65 £
Kenya (U.K.)	1951 B(x)	2 311 thousand E. African pounds	0.42 £ E.A.
Liberia	1952 B	954 thousand Liberian dollars	0.53 \$ lib.
Libya	1952 B(c)	621 thousand Libyan pounds	0.54 £ lib.
Madagascar (Fr.)	1952 B(x)	1 955 million French francs	450 F. fr.
Mauritius and dependencies (U.K.)	1950 A(c)	5 149 thousand Mauritius rupees	11 Mau. Rs.
Morocco (Fr.)	1951 B(x)	8 460 million French francs	1 000 F. fr.
Morocco (Sp.)	1950 B(x)	25 million pesetas	2.24 pesetas
Mozambique (Port.)	1950 B(x)	19 million escudos	3.3 Esc.
Nigeria (U.K.)	1949 A(c)	3 210 thousand pounds sterling	0.13 £
Northern Rhodesia (U.K.)	1951 A(c)	614 thousand pounds sterling	0.31 £
Native African education	1950 A(c)	445 thousand pounds sterling	0.24 £
All other			

Nyuanland (U.K.)	1952 A(c)	283 thousand E. African pounds	0.12 £ E.A.
Portuguese Guinea	1950 A(x)	652 thousand escudos	1.3 Esc.
Ruanda-Urundi (Belg.)	1951 A(c)	75 million Congo francs	20 C.fr.
St. Helena and dependencies (U.K.)	1950	8 thousand pounds sterling	1.6 £
São Tomé and Príncipe (Port.)	1950 B(x)	546 thousand escudos	9.1 Esc.
Seychelles and dependencies (U.K.)	1951 A(c)	545 thousand Sey. rupees	15 Sey. Rs.
Sierra Leone (U.K.)	1950 A(c)	391 thousand pounds sterling	0.21 £
Somaliland (Fr.)	1952 B(x)	43 million French francs	780 F. fr.
Somaliland (Ital.)	1950 A	963 thousand somalios	2.4 somalios
Somaliland Protectorate (U.K.)	1952 B	44 thousand pounds sterling	0.09 £
Southern Rhodesia (U.K.)			
Native African education	1951 B(e)	874 thousand pounds sterling	3 0.40 £
All other	1952 B(e)	2 423 thousand pounds sterling	3 1.1 £
Spanish Guinea	1951 B(x)	2 785 thousand pesetas	16 pesetas
Swaziland (U.K.)	1951 A(c)	1 105 thousand pounds sterling	0.53 £
Tanganyika (U.K.)	1951 B(c)	1 940 thousand pounds sterling	0.25 £
Togoland (Fr.)	1952 B(x)	440 million French francs	430 F. fr.
Togoland (U.K.)	1950 A(c)	202 thousand pounds sterling	0.50 £
Tunisia (Fr.)	1951 A(x)	5 164 million French francs	1 500 F. fr.
Uganda (U.K.)	1951 A(c)	1 345 thousand pounds sterling	0.26 £
Union of South Africa	1950 A(c)	38 million S. African pounds	3.1 £ S.A.
Zanzibar and Pemba (U.K.)	1951 A(c)	178 thousand E. African pounds	0.66 £ E.A.
America, North			
Alaska (U.S.)	1949 A(c)	4 924 thousand U.S. dollars	37 U.S.\$
Barbados	1951 A(c)	309 thousand pounds sterling	8.1 £
British Honduras	1951 A	304 thousand Br. Hou. dollars	4.3 B.H.S.
British West Indies			
Bahamas	1951 A(c)	145 thousand pounds sterling	1.8 £
Barbados	1951 A(c)	1 896 thousand B.W.I. dollars	8.9 B.W.I.\$
Jamaica and dependencies	1950 A(c)	1 573 thousand pounds sterling	1.1 £
Leweward Islands	1951 B(c)	635 thousand B.W.I. dollars	5.5 B.W.I.\$
Trinidad and Tobago	1951 A(c)	5 568 thousand B.W.I. dollars	8.6 B.W.I.\$
Windward Islands	1950 A(c)	1 324 thousand B.W.I. dollars	4.8 B.W.I.\$

¹ A = actual expenditure; B = Indebted amount; (c) = including capital expenditure; (x) = excluding capital expenditure.

² Expenditure by Government of Protectorate only.

³ Per inhabitant in total population.

Country	Year and type of data ¹	Expenditure		Per inhabitant
		Total	Per capita	
America, North (cont.)				
Canada	1950 A(c)	452 million Can. dollars	33	Can. \$
Costa Rica	1951 B	* 21 million C.R. colones	* 25	C.R. colones
Dominican Republic	1952 B(x)	* 4 776 thousand Dom. Rep. pesos	* 2.1	D. pesos
El Salvador	1952 B(x)	* 19 million Salv. colones	* 9.6	Salv. colones
Greenland (Denmark)	1952 A(c)	5 942 thousand Danish kroner	250	D.Kr.
Guatemala	1951 B	* 27 863 thousand quetzales	* 2.7	Q.
Honduras	1952 B	* 24 786 thousand lempiras	* 3.2	L.
Mexico	1952 B	* 428 million Mexican pesos	* 16	Mex. pesos
Netherlands Antilles	1951 (c)	* 9 930 thousand N.W.I. guilders	60	N.W.I. guilders
Panama	1951 A(c)	* 8 126 thousand balboas	* 9.9	B.
Panama Canal Zone (U.S.)	1949 (c)	1 753 thousand U.S. dollars	33	U.S. \$
Puerto Rico	1949 (c)	38 million U.S. dollars	1.7	U.S. \$
St. Pierre and Miquelon (Fr.)	1952 B(x)	30 million French francs	6 000	F. Fr.
United States	1949 A(c)	* 7 374 million U.S. dollars	49	U.S. \$
Virgin Islands (U.S.)	1951 A	544 thousand U.S. dollars	20	U.S. \$
America, South				
Argentina	1952 B(x)	* 758 million Arg. pesos	* 42	Arg. pesos
Brazil	1951 *	* 3 674 million cruzeiros	* 69	cruzeiros
British Guiana	1950 A(c)	* 4 3 366 thousand B.W.I. dollars	* 8.0	B.W.I. \$
Chile	1952 B	* 4 449 million Chilean pesos	* 750	Ch. pesos
Colombia	1952 B	104 million Colombian pesos	8.8	Col. pesos
Ecuador	1950 B	83 million sucres	26	S./.
Falkland Islands (U.K.)	1951 A(c)	11 thousand pounds sterling	5.5	£
Peru	1952 B(x)	* 292 million soles	* 33	S./.
Surinam	1951 (c)	* 4 187 thousand N.W.I. guilders	19	N.W.I. guilders
Venezuela	1952 B	201 million bolivares	38	Bs.
Asia				
Aden Colony (U.K.)	1952 B(c)	127 thousand pounds sterling	1.3	£
Aden Protectorate (U.K.)	1952 B	14 thousand pounds sterling	0.02	£

Bahrein	1951 B(c)	2 920 thousand Indian rupees	27	Rs.
British Borneo		375 thousand Malayan dollars	8.0	Mal. \$
Brunei	1951 (c)	1 282 thousand Malayan dollars	3.8	Mal. \$
North Borneo	1951 (c)	1 133 thousand Malayan dollars	2.0	Mal. \$
Sarawak	1951 (c)			
Burma	1951 (c)	46 million kyats	2.5	kyats
Cambodia	1952 B	150 million piastres	3.7	piastres
Ceylon	1952 B(x)	* 141 million Cey. rupees	* 18	Cey. Rs.
China				
Formosa	1951 B	217 million new Taiwan yuans	28	N.T.Y.
Cyprus (U.K.)	1951 A(c)	803 thousand pounds sterling	1.6	£
Federation of Malaya (U.K.)	1951 A(c)	81 million Malayan dollars	15	Mal. \$
French India	1952 B(x)	96 million French francs	230	F. Fr.
Hong Kong (U.K.)	1951 A(c)	21 million H.K. dollars	10	H.K. \$
India	1950 (c)	769 million Indian rupees	2.2	Rs.
Indonesia	1951 B(c)	1 897 million rupiahs	25	rupiahs
Iran	1949 B(x)	* 961 million rials	* 52	Rls.
Iraq	1951 ..	4 422 thousand Iraqi dinars	0.87	I.D.
Israel	1952 B(x)	* 12 million Israeli pounds	* 7.5	£ L.
Japan	1950 (c)	151 thousand million yen	1 600	yen
Jordan	1951 (x)	581 thousand Jordan dinars	0.44	J.D.
Korea				
South Korea	1952 B	31 thousand million won	1 600	won
Kuwait	1952 B	3 150 thousand pounds sterling	21	£
Lao4	1950 B	21 million piastres	18	piastres
Lebanon	1952 B(x)	11 million Leb. pounds	8.3	L.L.
Macao (Port.)	1950 B(x)	2 141 thousand escudos*	11	Esc.
Netherlands New Guinea	1951 (c)	3 714 thousand N.E.I. guilders	3.6	N.E.I. guilders
Pakistan	1951 B	88 million Pakistani rupees	1.2	Rs.
Philippines	1951 B	* 144 million Phil. pesos	* 7.1	P.
Portuguese India	1950 B(x)	5 966 thousand escudos	9.4	Esc.

¹ A = actual expenditure; B = budgeted amount; (c) = including capital expenditure; (x) = excluding capital expenditure.

² Expenditure of central government only, not including local expenditure if any.

³ September 1959—July 1951.

Country	Year and type of data:	Expenditure		Per inhabitant
		Total	Per inhabitant	
<i>Asia (cont.)</i>				
Portuguese Timor	1950 B(s)	166 thousand escudos	0.4	Esc.
Ryukyu Islands (U.S.)	1951 B(c)	79 million yen	0.5	yen
Singapore (U.K.)	1950 A(c)	11 million Malayan dollars	1.1	Mal. \$
Syria	1952 B(s)	* 50 million Syrian pounds	1.15	L.S.
Thailand	1952 B	* 641 million baht	3.33	baht
Trucial Oman	1951	20 thousand Indian rupees	0.26	Rs.
Turkey	1952 B(s)	* 199 million Turkish liras	* 9.1	L.T.
Viet-Nam	1952 B	235 million piastres	10	piastres
<i>Europe</i>				
Austria	1952 B(s)	* 1 211 million schillings	* 170	S.
Belgium	1952 B	* 7 200 million Belgian francs	* 330	B. fr.
Denmark (excl. Faeroe Islands)	1951 A(c)	496 million Dan. kroner	115	D.Kr.
Faeroe Islands	1950 A(c)	1 288 thousand Dan. kroner	42	D.Kr.
Finland	1950 (s)	13 thousand million markkas	3 200	F.mrk.
France	1951 B	* 141 thousand million Fr. francs	* 3 300	F. fr.
Germany Federal Republic	1949 A(s)	* 2 029 million Deutschmarks		* 43
Gibraltar (U.K.)	1951 A(c)	63 thousand pounds sterling	2.7	£
Iceland	1950 A(c)	51 million Icelandic krónur	* 360	I.Kr.
Ireland	1952 B(s)	11 million Irish pounds	3.7	£
Italy	1952 B(s)	206 thousand million lire	* 4 400	L.
Liechtenstein	1951 A(s)	547 thousand Swiss francs	39	Sw. fr.
Luxembourg	1951 B(s)	199 million Belgian francs	670	B. fr.
Malta and Gozo (U.K.)	1949 (c)	516 thousand Maltese pounds	1.7	£
Monaco	1952 B	89 million French francs	4 200	F. fr.
Netherlands	1953 B(s)	* 432 million guilders	* 46	guilders
Norway	1951 B	403 million Norwegian kroner	120	N.Kr.
Portugal	1952 B	* 437 million escudos	* 51	Esc.
Spain	1951 B	* 1 710 million pesetas	* 61	pesetas
Sweden	1948 A(c)	815 million Swedish kronor	160	S.Kr.

Switzerland	1951	... ^a	285 million Swiss francs	660 Sw. fr.
Trieste (International Admin.)	1950	...	2 695 million Italian lire	9 000 L.
United Kingdom	1951	B(x)	315 million pounds sterling	7.2 £
England and Wales	1951	B(x)	8 870 thousand pounds sterling	6.5 £
Northern Ireland	1951	B(x)	45 million pounds sterling	8.8 £
Scotland	1951	(x)	12 thousand million dinars	720 dinars
Oceania				
American Samoa	1950	...	179 thousand U.S. dollars	9.4 U.S. \$
Australia	1950	A	48 million Aust. pounds	5.9 £ A.
British Solomon Islands	1952	B	12 thousand Aust. pounds	0.12 £ A.
Cook Islands (N.Z.)	1951	A	54 thousand N.Z. pounds	3.6 £ N.Z.
Fiji (U.K.)	1951	A(c)	384 thousand Fiji pounds	1.3 £ F.
Gilbert and Ellice Islands (U.K.)	1952	B(c)	16 thousand Aust. pounds	0.40 £ A.
Guam (U.S.)	1950	A(c)	852 thousand U.S. dollars	14 U.S. \$
Hawaii (U.S.)	1949	A(c)	23 million U.S. dollars	45 U.S. \$
Nauru (Aust., N.Z., U.K.)	1951	A(c)	17 thousand Aust. pounds	5.7 £ A.
New Guinea (Aust.)	1951	A(x)	424 thousand Aust. pounds	0.38 £ A.
New Zealand	1951	B(c)	17 million N.Z. pounds	8.7 £ N.Z.
Niue (N.Z.)	1951	A	10 thousand N.Z. pounds	3.6 £ N.Z.
Pacific Islands (U.S.)	1951	A(c)	431 thousand U.S. dollars	7.7 U.S. \$
Papua (Aust.)	1951	A	186 thousand Aust. pounds	0.50 £ A.
Tokeau (N.Z.)	1951	B	1 380 New Zealand pounds	0.69 £ N.Z.
Tonga (U.K.)	1950	A(x)	27 thousand Tongan pounds	0.59 £
Western Samoa (N.Z.)	1951	A	113 thousand N.Z. pounds	1.4 £ N.Z.

^a A = actual expenditure; B = budgeted amount; (c) = including capital expenditure; (x) = excluding capital expenditure.

^b Expenditure of central government only, not including local expenditure if any.

^c Covers a period of 18 months ending December 1952.

^d Expenditure of central government only. In addition, departments spent (1950) approximately 35 thousand million francs and municipalities approximately 21 thousand million francs.

^e Expenditure of the States and communities only.

^f Expenditure by Federal and Canton Governments only, excluding expenditure by Communities.

LIBRARIES AND MUSEUMS

Libraries to which the public has unrestricted or conditional admittance are important supplements to the educational facilities of schools and universities.

It is the privilege and obligation of a national library to preserve the national treasure of books; for that purpose it usually has legal rights of deposit. Most universities and institutions of higher learning maintain well-stocked libraries for their teaching staff and students. School libraries, attached to schools at lower levels, have a similar function. Research libraries maintained by public or private institutions are usually specialized, they may grant general or qualified admittance to the public. The general population is also served by "public" libraries, municipal libraries, etc. organized in various ways. Recently many countries have instituted, particularly for use in rural areas, mobile libraries which bring the books to the reader.

Scientific and cultural achievements are recorded and displayed not only in libraries but in museums. The number of visitors to museums is generally known when an entrance fee is charged. Historical and art museums are probably the most popular, followed by scientific, technical and other specialized museums. Zoological gardens are usually included among museums reported.

Table 9 gives data for 98 countries and territories on libraries reporting statistics on holdings, circulation and readers. The data have been presented in convenient categories corresponding as nearly as possible to the terminology used by the reporting country. It cannot be assumed, however, that figures for different countries are strictly comparable, even where the type of library is designated by the same name. The number of libraries reporting statistics on their holdings, circulation or readers, and hence the number enumerated in this table, is always less than the total number of libraries existing. The figures in the table in most cases represent professional estimates made in each country.

Table 10, giving numbers of museums and visitors for 52 countries, is a preliminary attempt to compile such statistics on an international level. The figures in the first column represent a recent count of the more important museums in each country, carried out by Unesco in co-operation with the International Council of Museums.

Table 9. Libraries: holdings, circulation and readers
 (See introductory note, page 46)

Country	Year	Libraries reporting		Holdings (thousands of volumes)	Annual circula- tion (thou- sands of volumes)	No. of readers (thousands)
		Type	Number			
Africa						
Algeria (Fr.)	1951	National	1	120	50	25
Angola (Port.)	1952	Govt. dept.	5	8	...	...
	1952	Museum	1	4	...	...
	1952	Public	2	20	...	...
	1952	School	3	9	...	...
Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi	1952	Govt. dept.	10	27	...	...
	1952	Other special	3	38	...	...
	1952	School	1	1	...	...
Cameroons (Fr.)	1950	Central	1	7	...	...
Egypt	1949	National	1	428	185	101
	1949	Univ. and other inst. higher educ.	26	601	245	174
	1949	Special	2	44	1	1
	1949	Municipal and local	8	163	136	114
French Equatorial Africa	1952	Special	2	6	...	...
French West Africa	1952	Govt. dept.	5	8	...	...
	1952	Other special	8	49	...	...
Gold Coast (U.K.)	1952	University	1	47	...	...
	1952	Other inst. higher educ.	2	6	...	...
	1952	Govt. dept.	2	3	...	...
	1952	Other special	2	1	...	...
	1952	Public	1	65	...	...
Kenya (U.K.)	1952	Govt. dept.	6	16	...	...
	1952	Museum	2	9	...	...
	1952	Other special	2	17	...	...
Liberia	1951	Public	1	2	...	...
Madagascar (Fr.)	1952	Special	3	7	...	...
Mauritius (U.K.)	1952	Govt. dept.	2	3	...	...
	1952	Special	1	5	...	...
Morocco (Fr.)	1949	Public	...	88	50	...
Morocco (Sp.)	1950	Public	5	...	30	30
Mozambique (Port.)	1952	Govt. dept.	5	40	...	...
	1952	Museum	1	1	...	...
	1952	Other special	2	7	...	...
Nigeria (U.K.)	1952	University	1	70	...	...
	1952	Govt. dept.	11	25	...	...
	1952	Other special	2	2	...	...
	1952	Public	1	10	...	...
Northern Rhodesia (U.K.)	1952	Govt. dept.	1	1	...	...
	1952	Other special	1	3	...	...
Nyassaland (U.K.)	1952	Govt. dept.	1	1	...	...
Sierra Leone (U.K.)	1952	Govt. dept.	2	7	...	...
	1952	Other special	1	14	...	...

Country	Year	Libraries reporting		Holdings (thousand of volumes)	Annual circula- tion (thou- sands of volumes)	No. of readers (thousands)
		Type	Number			
Africa (cont.)						
Spanish Guinea	1951	Public	1	7	11	11
Southern Rhodesia (U.K.)	1952	Govt. dept.	2	7	...	...
	1952	Other special	2	1	...	...
	1952	Public	1	4	...	...
	1952	Govt. dept.	5	9	...	...
Tanganyika (U.K.)	1952	Museum	1	3	...	...
Tangier (Inter- national Admin.)	1949	Spanish Public	1	...	29	27
Togoland (Fr.)	1950	Special	1	4	1	2
Tunisia (Fr.)	1949	Public	1	...	115	40
	1949	Popular	84	...	121	...
Uganda (U.K.)	1952	Govt. dept.	5	15	...	...
	1952	Other special	3	5	...	...
Union of South Africa	1951	National	1	320	234	1 4
	1951	University	17	875	375	1 18
	1951	Other inst. higher educ.	7	100	35	1 4
	1951	Special	34	957	...	...
	1951	Public	245	3 616	9 947	1 324
Zanzibar (U.K.)	1952	Govt. dept.	1	1	...	...
America, North						
British West Indies						
Barbados	1950	Public	1	51	274	...
Leeward Islands	1950	Public	6	29	20	...
Trinidad	1950	Public	2	59	205	...
Windward Islands	1950	Public	6	43	96	...
Canada	1947	Univ. and college	169	5 803	2 556	...
	1947	Special	173	3 544	861	...
	1947	Public	2 1 144	6 431	19 721	...
Costa Rica	1949	National	1	...	83	71
Cuba	1950	National	1	300	2 39	37
	1950	University	2	100	...	...
Dominican Republic	1949	University	1	80	...	...
	1952	Public	102	...	...	433
El Salvador	1947	National	1	62	73	69
	1947	University	7	5	...	...
Guatemala	1946	National	1	70	...	...
	1946	University	1	4	...	...
	1946	Special	3	22	...	...
	1946	School	1	2	...	...
Haiti	1941	National	1	8	60	24
Honduras	1946	National	1	20	2	2

¹ Borrowers.² Including branch libraries and agencies.³ Circulation for 1949.

Country	Year	Libraries reporting		Holdings (thousands of volumes)	Annual circula- tion (thou- sands of volumes)	No. of readers (thousands)
		Type	Number			
America, North (cont.)						
Mexico	1950	National	1	300	159	...
	1946	Special	9	378	...	...
	1942	Public	213	2 261	2 707	3 436
Nicaragua	1948	National	1	21	39	18
	1949	Public	10	...	261	297
Panama	1950	National	1	100	...	...
	1950	University	1	47	...	...
	1950	Public	74	110	...	...
Puerto Rico	1949	School	75	167	...	...
United States	1950	Lib. of Congress	1	9 000	2 324	1 740
	1950	University	131	66 472	...	1 1 253
	1950	Other inst. higher educ.	1 362	44 314	...	1 1 292
	1950	Special	163	11 864	...	...
	1950	Public	6 100	136 230	348 845	1 25 504
	1950	School	98 800	100 000	...	...
America, South						
Argentina	1948	National	1	532	...	128
	1948	Popular	1 532	5 559	...	...
	1948	School Board	2 6 443	557	...	519
	1948	Student	4	...	49	66
	1948	Primary school	5 711	1 036	...	1 011
	1948	Teachers	1	...	129	86
	1948	Schools for adults	163	80	...	74
Brazil	1951	National	1	...	166	78
	1949	Public and semi- public	3 375	2 11 568	4 8 905	...
British Guiana	1950	Public	1	20	127	...
Chile	1950	National	1	2 000	...	750
	1950	University	1	41	...	44
	1950	Other public	49	315	...	631
	1950	Municipal	32	117	...	194
	1950	Semi-public	4	24	...	7
	1950	Special	17	242	...	...
	1950	School	9	53	...	158
Colombia	1952	National	1	300	53	...
	1952	University	1	29	137	...
	1952	Public	94	505	336	...
Ecuador	1942	National	1	150	...	104
	1942	Special	17	21	...	2
	1942	Secondary school	20	59	...	150
	1942	Other public	32	...	...	182
Paraguay	1941	National	1	10	...	...
Peru	1949	All types	93	...	1 620	...

¹ Registered borrowers.² Of these, 191 are public, 462 school and 5,790 classroom libraries.³ Reported by 3,176 libraries.⁴ Reported by 2,950 libraries.

Country	Year	Libraries reporting		Holdings (thousands of volumes)	Annual circula- tion (thou- sands of volumes)	No. of readers (thousands)
		Type	Number			
America, South (cont.)						
Uruguay	1948	National	1	300	200	150
	1948	University	...	327	...	...
	1948	Public	198	1 000	...	...
Venezuela	1951	All types	96	141	388	332
Asia						
Aden Colony (U.K.)	1950	British Institute	1	6	...	...
	1951	National	1	21	...	...
	1951	Inst. higher educ.	1	2	...	...
	1951	Special	2	13	...	...
	1951	School	20	13	...	...
Ceylon	1950	University	1	80	...	...
	1950	Other inst. higher educ.	2	49	...	...
	1950	Special	2	69	...	...
	1950	Municipal (Colombo)	1	30	108	85
	1950	Other public	9	40	...	...
India	1951	National	1	541	42	1 7
	1951	Central govt. offices	72	1 037	...	...
	1951	State govt. offices	33	506	...	...
	1951	Museums	7	9	...	...
	1951	Univ. and college	615	6 813	...	...
	1951	Other inst. higher educ.	52	658	...	...
	1951	Public	198	2 776	...	...
Indonesia	1951	Public school	12	69	45	1 3
	1950	National and univ.	1	400	...	...
	1950	Central	1	500	...	...
	1950	Other univ.	8	99	...	...
	1950	Administrative	6	297	...	...
Iran	1950	Research	9	449	...	...
	1950	General	4	66	...	...
	1949	National	2	82	...	...
	1949	University	9	77	...	...
Iraq	1949	Special	12	40	...	...
	1949	Public	1	14	...	...
	1949	National	2	30	...	...
Israel	1949	College	1	11	...	...
	1949	Public	1	21	39	37
	1951	National and univ.	1	800	...	...
Japan	1951	Urban settlements	158	970	...	...
	1951	Rural settlements	379	806	...	...
	1951	Urban schools	102	125	...	...
	1951	Rural schools	56	112	...	...
	1950	University	334	17 845	1 7 237	1 4 498
	1950	Junior colleges	79	657	...	...
	1950	Public	972	9 093	16 395	11 488

¹ Borrowers.² Reported by 321 libraries.³ Reported by 299 libraries.

Country	Year	Libraries reporting		Holdings (thousands of volumes)	Annual circula- tion (thou- sand s of volumes)	No. of readers (thousand)
		Type	Number			
Asia (cont.)						
Korea, South	1952	National Museum	1	5	...	...
Lebanon	1950	National	1	45	...	...
	1950	University	13	300	...	...
	1950	Special	12	85	...	...
	1950	Public	2	9	...	...
Macao (Port.)	1949	Public	1	71	48	132
Philippines	1951	University	14	631	...	...
	1951	Special	5	98	163	37
	1951	Public	141	436	3 625	789
Portuguese India	1948	Public	1	69	47	128
Portuguese Timor	1949	Public	1	...	2	4
Syria	1949	National	1	39	...	...
	1949	University	1	14	...	...
	1949	Special	7	63	...	...
	1949	Public	1	31	...	...
Thailand	1950	National	3	96	¹ 9	² 45
	1950	Provincial branches	13	48	...	² 26
	1950	University	1	35	20	...
	1950	Other inst. higher educ.	6	20	10	...
	1950	Special	3	31	...	...
	1950	Public	73	80	...	² 185
	1950	School	253	210	² 43	...
Turkey	1950	National	1	175	...	15
	1950	Inst. higher educ.	...	363	...	...
	1950	School	...	1 380	...	...
	1950	Public	86	848	...	830
	1949	Popular	54	5	...	6
Viet-Nam	1951	National	1	67	62	38
	1951	Central (Hanoi)	1	100	...	...
	1951	Scientific	1	5	0.5	0.3
	1951	Inst. higher educ.	1	85	...	...
Europe						
Austria	1951	National	1	1 409	244	76
	1951	University	3	2 157	260	114
	1951	Other inst. higher educ.	9	1 021	284	196
	1951	Special	780	8 000	...	...
	1951	Public	1 600	1 200	...	...
Belgium	1950	National	1	1 243	146	105
	1948	Public	2 092	7 703	12 116	677
Czechoslovakia	1950	National (Czech)	1	1 493	155	...
	1950	National (Slovakian)	1	64	...	...
	1950	University	3	2 126	307	...
	1950	Other inst. higher educ.	9	585	235	...
	1950	Museum	3	1 478	148	...
	1950	Other scientific	4	1 515	81	...
	1950	Popular	14 650	10 750	20 853	1 148

¹ Reported by 2 libraries.² Visitors.³ Reported by 58 libraries.

Country	Year	Libraries reporting		Holdings (thousands of volumes)	Annual circula- tion (thou- sand s of volumes)	No. of readers (thousand)
		Type	Number			
Europe (cont.)						
Denmark	1951	National	1	1 640	676	...
	1951	University	1	583	166	...
	1951	Other tech. and scientific	12	796	173	...
	1951	Public	1 311	5 067	14 946	...
	1951	Children's	228	1 155	3 275	453
	1951	Univ. and other inst. higher educ.	10	...	172	...
Finland	1951	Special	3	...	88	...
	1951	Popular	3 091	3 362	6 602	...
	1951	National (Paris)	4	10 645	983	292
France	1951	National and univ. (Strasbourg)	1	1 375	56	23
	1951	University	16	11 816	3 400	2 945
	1951	Other inst. higher educ.	3	1 060	61	53
	1951	Special	2	1 885	41	...
	1951	Municipal (Paris)	76	750	2 705	...
	1951	Municipal (Seine)	80	...	1 288	...
	1951	Municipal (other)	149	11 677	6 614	2 124
	1951	Central lending ¹	18	560	988	...
	1951	Readers associa. ¹	10	123	...	...
	1950	State supported	1 289	38 011	...	...
Germany	1950	Other public	173	8 015	...	...
	1950	University	146	3 711	...	...
	1950	Research	195	5 172	...	...
	1948	National	1	600	...	...
Greece	1948	Other state	4	98	...	...
	1948	Special	2	61	...	...
	1950	Scientific	434	6 440	201	...
Hungary	1950	Regional	3 063	1 499	272	...
	1950	Workers	2 358	968	169	...
	1950	School	6 014	2 558	572	...
Iceland	1951	National	1	185	3	0.5
Ireland	1950	County council	1 953	999	...	...
	1950	County borough	20	522	...	...
	1950	Borough	4	54	...	...
	1950	Urban district council	1	7	...	...
Italy	1948	National	7	4 569	1 061	612
	1948	University	12	2 759	661	491
	1948	Other state supported	15	1 931	662	218
	1949	Locally supported	102	10 295	2 316	1 263
Monaco	1951	National	1	60	24	19
Netherlands	1951	National	1	800	73	65
	1951	University	6	4 500	250	...
	1951	Other inst. higher educ.	4	565	75	35
	1951	Govt. dept.	36	2 270	280	140
	1951	Other govt. dept.	76	1 520	...	...
	1951	Research	47	325	...	...
	1950	Public	98	2 940	8 396	1 112

¹ For rural communities.

Country	Year	Libraries reporting		Holdings (thousands of volumes)	Annual circula- tion (thou- sands of volumes)	No. of readers (thousands)
		Type	Number			
Europe (cont.)						
Norway	1951	University (Oslo)	1	1 191	79	71
	1951	Other inst. higher educ.	136	1 335	...	...
	1951	Other scientific institutions	24	659	...	...
	1951	Govt. offices	28	433	...	...
	1951	Associations	39	260	...	...
	1951	Prison and hospital	9	40	...	...
	1951	Military	6	115	...	...
	1950	Public	1 136	2 663	4 395	...
	1950	School	5 259	856	1 812	...
Poland	1948	Inst. higher education	433	7 321	...	...
	1948	Other scientific	217	4 641	...	...
	1948	Local govt.	2 667	4 413	...	...
	1948	Social organizations	1 789	1 311	...	...
	1948	Subscription	350	685	...	...
	1948	Teacher training school	133	232	...	...
	1948	General secondary school	706	894	...	...
	1948	Vocational school	1 232	958	...	...
	1948	Primary school	12 402	3 138	...	...
Portugal	1951	All types	143	3 923	1 442	875
Spain	1951	National	1	...	188	...
	1951	Provincial capitals	271	7 099	3 202	2 420
	1950	Municipal	349	...	...	1 257
	1948	University	30	381	192	...
	1948	Normal school	57	134	30	...
	1948	Secondary school	112	512	147	...
	1948	Vocational and other school	182	390	171	...
Sweden	1950	National	1	750	30	...
	1950	University	3	2 700	129	...
	1950	Other inst. higher educ.	20	918	...	...
	1950	Teacher training colleges	29	256	132	1 9
	1950	Research	28	1 566	...	...
	1951	State county	2	315	216	1 10
	1951	Commune	1 603	6 474	15 040	1 791
	1950	Study circles	3 082	1 815	2 128	1 254
	1950	Hospital	168	254	718	1 66
	1950	Military	84	276	516	1 46
	1950	Other public	5	4	2	1 04
	1950	Secondary school	221	2 096	547	1 50
	1950	Technical school	15	60	3	1 08
	1951	Elementary school	1 941	3 762	9 621	1 562
	1951	Other school	339	686	429	1 48

¹ Borrowers.

Country	Year	Libraries reporting		Holdings (thousands of volumes)	Annual circula- tion (thou- sands of volumes)	No. of readers (thousands)
		Type	Number			
Europe (cont.)						
Switzerland	1950	National	1	...	83	...
	1950	Scientific	7	...	640	...
	1950	Special	7	...	175	...
	1950	Popular	7	...	1 119	...
	1950	Public	24	...	544	...
United Kingdom	1950	National	8	9 053	...	...
	1950	University	68	10 826	...	...
	1950	Other inst. higher educ.	269	2 992	...	...
	1950	Other research and scientific inst.	330	7 185	...	...
	1950	Govt. dept.	81	2 539	...	...
	1950	Industrial and commercial	34	161	...	...
	1950	County	87	15 300	97 977	1 4 730
Yugoslavia	1949	Municipal	427	26 900	213 385	1 7 650
	1949	National	6	1 652	...	...
	1949	Inst. higher educ.	371	1 750	...	...
	1949	Special	270	2 329	...	...
	1949	Public	10 212	4 067	...	...
Oceania						
Australia	1948	National	1	235	...	...
	1951	Parliament (Queensland)	1	72	...	...
	1951	University	10	1 096	...	...
	1948	Metropolitan (public)	6	1 876	...	...
	1951	Institutes assocas. (S. Australia)	258	768	...	...
	1951	School (New South Wales)	...	842	...	...
New Zealand	1951	National	1	398	320	...
	1951	General Assembly	1	206	23	1
	1951	Other national	1	100	...	4
	1951	University	6	399	177	...
	1951	Teacher training colleges	5	70	69	...
	1951	Special	60	200	...	...
	1949	Public	104	1 360	7 887	1 250

¹ Borrowers.

Table 10. Museums and visitors
 (See introductory note, page 46)

Country	No. of museums reported ¹	Museums reporting visitors		
		Year	No. of museums	No. of visitors (thousands)
Australia	13	1949	13	3 054
Belgium	193	1951	1	21
Brazil	116	1950	91	1 576
Burma	3	1949	1	587
Cambodia	2	1952	1	56
Ceylon	5	1949	4	700
Denmark	169	1951	161	5 200
Dominican Republic	1	1952	1	14
Egypt	28	1949	26	1 478
Finland	94	1949	28	569
France	1 011	1951	62	3 999
Greece	105	1950	101	121
Haiti	4	1951	1	11
Honduras	3	1949	3	17
Hungary	67	1946	3	48
India	42	1951	42	6 132
Iraq	11	1951	10	31
Italy	839	1950	111	1 836
Jordan	2	1951	1	4
Lebanon	3	1950	3	31
Monaco	5	1951	5	879
Mozambique (Port.)	1	1950	1	37
Netherlands	283	1952	282	3 134
Nicaragua	16	1950	16	15
Norway	92	1951	83	782
Pakistan	25	1951	11	942
Panama	1	1950	1	8
Peru	15	1949	15	123
Philippines	3	1950	1	4
Poland	198	1950	139	6 497
Portugal	116	1951	82	521
Spain	181	1951	156	1 954
Thailand	13	1950	1	120
Turkey	52	1951	22	390
Union of South Africa	24	1950	24	4
Venezuela	3	1947	1	62
Viet-Nam	13	1951	1	68
Yugoslavia	151	1951	151	2 561

¹ The following numbers of museums have been reported for countries without data on number of visitors: Algeria (19), Austria (285), Canada (180), Czechoslovakia (126), El Salvador (2), Indonesia (23), Japan (207), Mexico (85), New Zealand (27), Rumania (112), Sweden (202), Switzerland (295), U.K. (698), U.S.A. (3,000).

PRODUCTION OF BOOKS

The number of titles of books and other non-periodical publications placed on the market gives some measure of the intellectual activity and the publishing enterprise of a country.

The figures given by the countries generally cover all books and pamphlets produced, including first editions, re-editions, and also the more important government publications. Some countries, however, report only on the production of books, excluding pamphlets variously defined. Some do not report on re-editions.

Table 11 presents, for 42 countries, the number of titles published in the latest available year, together with percentages for three subject groups. Classification of the publications by subject has been adapted to the Universal Decimal Classification:

1. Arts and letters (UDC categories (4) philology, (7) arts, and (8) literature);
2. Social sciences (UDC categories (1) philosophy, (2) religion, (3) social sciences, and (9) history and geography);
3. Natural and applied sciences (UDC categories (5) pure sciences, and (6) applied sciences).

The remainder, not shown in the table, represents UDC category (0) generalities, and miscellaneous unspecified subjects.

Table 12 presents the total number of translated works published in 46 countries during the period 1948-52, as listed in the *Index Translationum*, an international bibliography of translations published annually by Unesco. The figures are reasonably complete where national bibliographies are available, and in all such cases annual averages have been computed. Classification of the translations by subject is given for the three groups defined above.

Table 11. Production of books and non-periodical publications
 (See introductory note, page 56)

Country of publication	Year	Total no. of titles	Number of first editions	Subject groups : per cent		
				Arts and letters	Social sciences	Natural and applied sciences
Argentina	1951	3 544	2 067	40	41	18
Australia	1952	627	557	43	42	14
Austria	1952	3 903	3 486	45	29	22
Belgium	1952	...	4 610	37	34	21
Bulgaria	1952	...	2 031	21	54	23
Ceylon	1952	268	184	17	47	2
Czechoslovakia	1950	...	4 429	39	—	61 —
Denmark	1949	3 164	2 202	48	27	21
Dominican Republic	1949	...	115	44	39	14
Finland	1952	1 748	...	35	44	19
France	1952	...	*10 410	36	35	28
Germany, Western ²	1952	13 913	10 536	32	44	20
Greece	1949	3 314	3 172	39	41	15
Hungary	1948	5 804	...	20	46	33
Iceland	1948	595	563	49	39	10
Indonesia	1950	1 138	*1 080	28	56	14
Ireland	1952	149	146	36	59	5
Israel	1950	...	822	48	46	2
Italy	1952	9 679	...	42	41	14
Japan	1952	17 306	9 643	52	33	14
Lebanon	1950 ³	396	331	37	42	17
Monaco	1952	104	...	80	16	4
Morocco (Fr.)	1952	...	100	16	25	26
Netherlands	1952	6 728	4 134	43	37	17
New Zealand	1952	...	327	17	56	24
Nicaragua	1947	...	122	31	55	8
Norway	1952	...	2 704	35	43	20
Panama	1952	22	20	15	80	5
Peru	1948	...	862	23	58	16
Philippines	1949	634	538	37	35	20
Poland	1950	5 218	...	30	38	30
Portugal	1952	...	4 153	14	35	20
Rumania	1945	...	2 700	27	44	26
Spain	1952	...	3 445	53	29	12
Sweden	1951	3 213	2 538	43	40	14
Switzerland	1952	...	3 245	39	42	16
Turkey	1952	2 353	...	22	49	24
Union of S. Africa	1950	1 247	1 221	38	37	24
United Kingdom ⁴	1952	*18 600	*13 150	39	37	20
United States	1952	11 840	9 399	42	36	18
Viet-Nam	1952	936	891	40	23	12
Yugoslavia	1952	5 184	...	31	29	36

General Note. The following 15 countries have reported books only (in brackets after the country names is given the number of pages below which a publication is considered to be a pamphlet, i.e. excluded from the report) : Ireland, Italy and Monaco (100), Denmark (60), Lebanon and Union of South Africa (51), Finland and Norway (49), Belgium (40), Czechoslovakia and Iceland (17), Indonesia (8), Australia (5), Dominican Republic and United States (unknown).

¹Estimated.

²Excluding translations.

³German Federal Republic and West Berlin.

⁴Annual average 1949-50.

^{*}Data exclude all volumes priced at less than sixpence (about 7 cents in U.S. currency).

Table 12. Published translations
 (See introductory note, page 56)

Country of publication	Years covered	Number of translations published		Subject groups : per cent		
		Total	Annual average	Arts and letters	Social sciences	Natural and applied sciences
Albania	1948-51	1 48	...	29	67	4
Argentina	1948-52	1 492	...	53	37	10
Australia	1950-52	44	15	34	66	—
Austria	1949-52	614	154	71	25	3
Belgium	1948-51	1 374	344	67	23	7
Brazil	1948-50, 1952	1 562	...	49	38	12
Bulgaria	1949-52	2 513	628	35	39	23
Burma	1950-52	67	22	21	33	45
Canada	1948-52	66	13	21	70	9
Chile	1948, 1950-51	66	22	73	27	—
Cuba	1949-52	12	3	17	33	25
Czechoslovakia	1948-52	4 620	924	46	36	18
Denmark	1948-52	2 307	461	73	22	4
Egypt	1948, 1950	597	299	59	27	14
Finland	1948-52	1 743	349	69	24	7
France	1948-52	5 093	1 019	62	31	7
Germany	1948-52	6 332	1 266	65	30	5
Greece	1948-52	692	138	64	30	5
Hungary	1949-51	1 487	496	39	38	20
India	1948-52	1 265	...	43	53	3
Indonesia	1951-52	1 85	...	80	19	1
Iraq	1951	34	34	6	79	15
Ireland	1949-52	1 71	...	13	86	1
Israel	1948-49	257	129	71	26	2
Italy	1948-52	4 333	867	59	34	7
Japan	1950-52	2 982	994	59	31	9
Lebanon	1948-52	104	21	17	78	4
Mexico	1948-52	1 331	...	36	47	16
Monaco	1948-52	34	7	91	6	3
Netherlands	1948-52	3 879	776	63	31	6
Norway	1948-52	2 192	438	79	18	3
Peru	1948-52	1 22	...	5	41	54
Poland	1948-52	3 613	723	45	36	17
Portugal	1949-52	281	70	82	16	2
Romania	1950	301	301	34	50	16
Spain	1948-52	1 833	367	63	22	15
Sweden	1948, 1950-52	1 985	496	73	20	6
Switzerland	1948-52	2 088	418	60	31	8
Syria	1949	36	36	30	67	3
Turkey	1948-52	1 005	201	50	28	21
Union of South Africa	1948-52	109	22	48	39	13
U.S.S.R.	1949-52	1 765	...	65	16	19
United Kingdom	1948-52	2 337	467	47	45	8
United States	1948-52	2 331	466	43	49	8
Viet-Nam	1948-52	105	21	69	25	6
Yugoslavia	1948-52	3 897	779	46	34	20

* Data incomplete.

DAILY NEWSPAPERS AND NEWSPRINT

Though the essential role of the press in modern life is now universally recognized, newspapers are not everywhere equally accessible. In the United Kingdom over 600 copies of daily newspapers are circulated among each 1,000 of its population, but at the other extreme are countries where only one copy of any newspaper is produced for well over 1,000 inhabitants.

The term daily newspaper is here applied to publications containing general news and appearing four or more times a week. In certain countries a newspaper may have several provincial editions, sometimes appearing under different names, but differing in content only in the section dealing with local news or advertisements. Such editions may or may not be counted as separate newspapers. Again, in some countries "syndicated" material may appear in a number of newspapers which are otherwise wholly independent of one another. Thus enumeration of newspapers is often arbitrary, and for most purposes aggregate circulation is a more significant figure than the number of newspapers.

In interpreting the circulation figures it must not be forgotten that newspapers vary widely from country to country both in the number of pages they contain and in the proportion of their space devoted to news, comment, fictional material, advertising, etc.

The number and circulation of newspapers and the size of individual copies depend on the availability of newsprint. Production of newsprint has constantly increased in recent years, and much progress has been made in the search for new raw materials from which newsprint can be produced. Yet actual needs still far exceed supply.

Canada produces more than half the world's newsprint. In fact, Canada, the United States, the Scandinavian countries and the United Kingdom together account for over 80 per cent of total world production, which was estimated at 9.3 million metric tons for 1951. Only in Japan is a newsprint substitute in large-scale use.

Table 13 gives the number of daily newspapers and their aggregate circulation in 136 countries and territories. Many of the figures for circulation are estimates (sometimes very rough), although in some cases they relate to net paid circulation. The table is followed by a list of 53 countries and territories in which no daily newspapers are produced. Data relate to 1952 unless otherwise noted.

Table 14 gives data on newsprint consumption for 112 countries and territories, based on newsprint imports plus production minus exports, and taking into account changes in stocks where they are known. Relatively large apparent fluctuations in annual consumption in some small countries probably arise because stocks are not reported for such countries and the figures simply represent annual imports. Few statistics are available for 1952 and the table is limited to 1949, 1950 and 1951. Newsprint, of course, concerns the weekly as well as the daily press, so that even apart from the difference of dates Tables 13 and 14 have a different reference.

Table 13. Number and circulation of daily newspapers, 1952
 (See introductory note, page 59)

Country	Number of daily newspapers	Estimated circulation: number of copies	
		Total (thousands)	Per thousand inhabitants*
Africa			
Algeria (Fr.)	11	260	28
Angola (Port.)	3	15	4
Belgian Congo	5	20	2
Ceuta (Sp.) ¹	1	...	...
Egypt	50	515	25
Eritrea	2	6	6
Ethiopia	1	0.4	0.03
French Equatorial Africa	2	5	0.2
French West Africa	10	28	2
Gambia (U.K.)	1	1	2
Gold Coast (U.K.)	9	74	19
Kenya (U.K.)	4	20	3
Liberia	1	1	1
Libya	2	9	7
Madagascar and Comoro Islands (Fr.)	4	5	1
Mauritius and dependencies (U.K.)	7	22	43
Melilla (Sp.) ¹	1	...	...
Morocco (Fr.)	11	185	22
Morocco (Sp.) ¹	3	...	...
Mozambique (Port.)	4	13	2
Nigeria (U.K.)	15	90	3
Portuguese Guinea	2	0.3	1
Reunion (Fr.)	3	17	65
Seychelles and dependencies (U.K.)	1	0.3	9
Sierra Leone (U.K.)	4	5	2
Somaliland (Ital.)	1	2	2
Southern Rhodesia (U.K.)	2	35	16
South-West Africa (Un. of S. Africa)	1	4	10
Sudan	9	20	2
Tanganyika (U.K.)	3	4	0.5
Tangier (International Admin.)	3	30	250
Togoland (Fr.)	1	0.5	0.5
Tunisia (Fr.)	8	113	31
Union of South Africa	19	730	57
Zanzibar and Pemba (U.K.)	1	1	2
America, North			
Alaska (U.S.)	7	40	276
Bermuda (U.K.)	2	13	329
British Honduras	2	2	28

¹ Figures relate to 1949.

* Roneotyped bulletins.

Country	Number of daily newspapers	Estimated circulation: number of copies	
		Total (thousands)	Per thousand inhabitants
America, North (cont.)			
British West Indies			
Bahamas	2	6	73
Barbados	1	10	46
Jamaica and dependencies	2	57	39
Leeward Islands	5	2	16
Trinidad and Tobago	3	52	78
Windward Islands	2	2	7
Canada	102	3 575	248
Costa Rica	5	78	91
Cuba	37	400	72
Dominican Republic	5	54	24
El Salvador	10	70	35
Greenland (Denmark)	1	1	42
Guadeloupe and dependencies (Fr.)	1	5	17
Guatemala	7	57	19
Haiti	6	10	3
Honduras	5	30	20
Mexico	162	1 300	48
Netherlands Antilles	4	13	75
Nicaragua	11	56	51
Panama and Panama Canal Zone	11	100	116
Puerto Rico	4	154	68
United States	1 865	55 370	353
Virgin Islands (U.S.)	3	2	81
America, South			
Argentina	140	1 800	100
Bolivia	*12	70	23
Brazil	230	5 750	106
British Guiana	3	16	37
Chile	*43	465	79
Colombia	*37	650	57
Ecuador	24	167	50
French Guiana	1	1	38
Paraguay	*3	17	12
Peru	60	350	40
Surinam	2	7	31
Uruguay	25	550	233
Venezuela	*29	342	65
Asia			
Afghanistan	4	13	1
British Borneo	1	1	1
Burma	32	153	8
Cambodia	5	7	2

*Provisional.

† Roneotyped bulletin.

Country	Number of daily newspapers	Estimated circulation: number of copies	
		Total (thousands)	Per thousand inhabitants
Asia (cont.)			
Ceylon	7	300	38
China			
Continental	*776	8 000	18
Formosa	19	222	28
Cyprus (U.K.)	9	36	72
Federation of Malaya and Singapore (U.K.)	26	330	50
Hong Kong (U.K.)	33	350	175
India	578	3 000	8
Indonesia	95	570	7
Iran	20	120	6
Iraq	54	108	21
Israel	21	268	167
Japan	186	30 218	353
Jordan	4	16	12
Korea			
South Korea	45	1 000	52
Laos	2	1	1
Lebanon	40	100	77
Pakistan	76	125	2
Philippines	24	500	24
Saudi Arabia	1	10	2
Syria	33	150	44
Thailand	30	75	4
Turkey	116	693	32
Viet-Nam	35	223	9
Europe			
Austria	34	1 487	214
Belgium	39	3 343	383
Czechoslovakia ¹	20	2 400	191
Denmark (excl. Faeroe Islands)	131	1 650	381
Faeroes Islands	1	4	109
Finland	64	1 100	269
France	151	10 193	240
Germany			
German Democratic Republic	33	1 500	80
German Federal Republic	* 623	12 732	263
Gibraltar (U.K.)	2	5	196
Greece	68	550	71
Hungary ²	20	834	90
Iceland	5	65	439
Ireland	8	700	237
Italy	107	5 000	107

^{*}Provisional.¹ Figures relate to 1950.² Or 1,235 if provincial editions are counted as separate newspapers.

Country	Number of daily newspapers	Estimated circulation: number of copies	
		Total (thousands)	Per thousand inhabitants
Europe (cont.)			
Luxembourg	5	135	447
Malta and Gozo (U.K.)	2	22	70
Netherlands	108	2 581	249
Norway	96	1 317	396
Poland	22	6 500	260
Portugal	32	549	64
Saar	4	250	259
Spain	106	5 540	196
Sweden	160	3 490	490
Switzerland	127	1 442	299
Trieste (International Admin.)	4	60	203
United Kingdom	122	31 000	615
Vatican City	1	320	-
Yugoslavia	16	690	41
Oceania			
Australia	54	3 600	416
Fiji (U.K.)	1	2	6
Guam (U.S.)	1	16	267
Hawaii (U.S.)	6	170	334
New Caledonia and dependencies (Fr.)	1	3	38
New Zealand	43	714	358

The following 53 countries and territories are known or believed to produce no daily newspapers:

Africa

Basutoland (U.K.)
Bechuanaland (U.K.)
Cameroons (Fr.)
Cameroons (U.K.)
Cape Verde Islands (Port.)
Northern Rhodesia (U.K.)
Nyasaland (U.K.)
Ruanda-Urundi (Belg.)
St. Helena and dependencies
(U.K.)
São Tomé and Príncipe (Port.)
Somaliland (Fr.)
Somaliland Protectorate (U.K.)
Spanish Guinea
Spanish West Africa
Swaziland (U.K.)
Togoland (U.K.)
Uganda (U.K.)

America, North

Martinique (Fr.)
St. Pierre and Miquelon (Fr.)

America, South

Falkland Islands (U.K.)
Asia
Aden Colony (U.K.)
Aden Protectorate (U.K.)
Bahrain
Bhutan
French India
Kuwait
Maldives Islands
Muscat and Oman
Nepal
Netherlands New Guinea
Qatar
Ryukyu Islands (U.S.)
Trucial Oman
Yemen

Europe

Andorra
Liechtenstein

Europe (cont.)

Monaco
San Marino
Oceania
American Samoa
British Solomon Islands
Cook Islands (N.Z.)
French Oceania
Gilbert and Ellice Islands
(U.K.)
Nauru (Aust., N.Z., U.K.)
New Guinea (Anst.)
New Hebrides (Fr., U.K.)
Niue (N.Z.)
Norfolk Islands (Aust.)
Pacific Islands (U.S.)
Papua (Aust.)
Tokelau (N.Z.)
Tonga (U.K.)
Western Samoa (N.Z.)

Table 14. Consumption of newsprint
 (See introductory note, page 59)

Country	Total consumption (thousand metric tons)			Consumption per inhabitant (kilograms) 1951 ¹
	1949	1950	1951	
Africa				
Algeria (Fr.)	4.2	6.2	5.8	0.6
Angola (Port.) ²	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1
Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi	0.4	0.3	*0.6	*0.04
Cameroons (U.K.)	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Egypt	9.0	13.5	18.5	0.9
Eritrea	...	0.1	0.1	0.1
Ethiopia ³	0.2	0.04	0.2	0.01
French Equatorial Africa ³	1.7	1.1	1.5	0.3
French West Africa	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.01
Gold Coast (U.K.)	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.2
Kenya (U.K.)	0.7	*0.8	*1.0	*0.2
Libya	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Madagascar and Comoro Is. (Fr.)	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.02
Mauritius and dependencies (U.K.)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4
Morocco (Fr.)	2.4	3.0	3.6	0.4
Mozambique (Port.)	...	0.4	...	0.1
Nigeria (U.K.)	...	*1.6	1.3	0.1
Northern Rhodesia (U.K.)	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
Reunion (Fr.)	0.1	0.02	0.1	0.2
Southern Rhodesia (U.K.)	1.1	1.5	0.8	0.4
Sudan	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.03
Tanganyika (U.K.)	0.1	0.05	0.1	0.01
Tangier (International Admin.)	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.4
Tunisia (Fr.)	1.3	1.2	1.4	0.4
Uganda (U.K.)	0.04	0.1	0.1	0.03
Union of South Africa	49.6	38.7	*40.4	*3.2
America, North				
Alaska (U.S.)	*0.4	*0.4	*0.5	*3.6
Bermuda (U.K.)	0.5	0.5	0.5	14.2
British Honduras	0.01	0.04	0.1	1.3
British West Indies				
Bahamas	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.2
Barbados	0.2	0.3	0.3	1.3
Jamaica and dependencies	4.6	2.0	2.3	1.6
Trinidad and Tobago	1.8	1.4	1.5	2.3
Windward Islands	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Canada	304.3	321.7	326.5	23.3
Costa Rica	1.4	1.7	1.8	2.2
Cuba	26.7	32.2	28.3	5.2
Dominican Republic	1.3	1.2	...	0.6
El Salvador	2.0	2.2	2.6	1.4

*Estimated or provisional.

¹Or latest preceding year.

²Figures relate to newsprint and other printing paper.

³Figures relate to newsprint, other printing paper, and writing paper.

Country	Total consumption (thousand metric tons)			Consumption per inhabitant (kilograms) 1951 ¹
	1949	1950	1951	
America, North (cont.)				
Guatemala	1.9	1.8	1.6	0.6
Haiti	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1
Honduras	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4
Mexico	*60.0	39.9	*56.0	*2.1
Netherlands Antilles	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6
Nicaragua	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.6
Panama	2.4	2.4	2.1	2.6
Puerto Rico	7.5	6.7	*7.5	*3.4
United States	5 010.0	5 312.0	5 421.0	35.1
America, South				
Argentina	*120.0	*102.0	*115.0	*6.5
Brazil	82.2	98.5	120.1	2.3
British Guiana	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.3
Chile	22.0	30.0	23.6	4.1
Colombia	13.0	19.0	14.0	1.2
Ecuador	2.4	5.7	...	1.8
Paraguay	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4
Peru	10.1	8.5	*11.0	*1.3
Surinam	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.8
Uruguay	17.0	16.3	*18.2	*7.6
Venezuela	8.4	10.5	13.2	2.6
Asia				
Afghanistan ²	0.6	...	...	0.05
Burma	1.1	4.1	6.0	0.3
Cambodia	0.2	0.2	...	0.1
Ceylon ²	8.9	8.8	14.1	1.8
China				
Formosa	*6.0	*5.0	*7.0	*0.9
Cyprus (U.K.)	0.5	0.8	0.8	1.6
Federation of Malaya and Singapore (U.K.)	5.4	7.5	6.5	1.0
Hong Kong (U.K.)	6.4	8.3	10.7	5.3
India	55.4	61.9	65.9	0.2
Indonesia	4.8	6.9	10.0	0.1
Iran	3.9	...	...	0.2
Iraq	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.1
Israel	...	3.0	3.3	2.2
Japan ³	108.8	134.9	151.4	1.8
Jordan	0.1	...	...	0.1

^{*}Estimated or provisional.¹Or latest preceding year.²Figures relate to newsprint and other printing paper.³Figures exclude consumption of the newsprint substitute *senka*, amounting (in thousand m. tons) to 59.9 in 1949, 45.1 in 1950, and 103.0 in 1951. Since 1951 Japanese newsprint consumption (excluding *senka*) has at least doubled.

Country	Total consumption (thousand metric tons)			Consumption per inhabitant (kilograms) 1951 ^a
	1949	1950	1951	
Asia (cont.)				
Korea				
South Korea	...	*10.0	*17.0	*0.9
Lebanon	...	0.7	...	0.6
Pakistan	3.8	5.5	3.1	0.04
Philippines	27.0	23.0	21.0	1.0
Saudi Arabia	0.1	...	...	0.02
Syria	...	*0.3	0.6	0.2
Thailand	2.8	5.9	6.8	0.4
Turkey	12.2	15.2	14.4	0.7
Vietnam	2.2	2.4	...	0.1
Europe				
Austria	30.0	27.0	29.0	4.2
Belgium and Luxembourg	70.0	78.0	79.0	8.8
Czechoslovakia	*43.0	*40.0	...	*3.2
Denmark	47.4	53.5	45.9	10.7
Finland	32.0	24.0	28.0	6.9
France	238.1	296.1	336.2	8.0
Germany				
German Fed. Rep. and W. Berlin	*163.0	208.3	204.0	4.1
Greece	15.0	13.5	11.5	1.5
Hungary	20.0	...	...	2.2
Iceland	0.9	0.8	0.8	5.5
Ireland	21.6	26.3	22.4	7.6
Italy	74.6	93.7	104.7	2.2
Malta and Gozo (U.K.)	0.3	0.3	0.5	1.5
Netherlands	55.0	66.0	76.0	7.4
Norway	22.0	22.0	27.0	8.2
Poland	*44.0	*58.0	...	*2.3
Portugal	12.0	11.5	11.3	1.3
Saar	4.1	4.5	...	4.8
Spain	25.0	20.0	*20.0	*0.7
Sweden	114.0	127.0	132.0	18.7
Switzerland	46.0	46.0	49.0	10.3
United Kingdom	581.0	650.0	599.0	11.9
Vatican City	3.5	3.5	3.5	.
Yugoslavia	14.0	12.1	9.0	0.6
Oceania				
Australia	175.4	167.4	153.5	18.1
Fiji (U.K.)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Guam (U.S.)	...	1.1	...	18.6
Hawaii (U.S.)	*6.8	*7.7	*7.7	*15.1
New Zealand	31.3	27.3	34.3	17.6

^aEstimated or provisional.^bOr latest preceding year.^cApril-December.

FILM

The motion picture is not only a valuable medium of instruction in the classroom and the workshop, it is also widely acknowledged to be a powerful social force even when produced for no other purpose than entertainment.

About 30 countries regularly produce long entertainment films and the majority of countries produce educational films (whose use in areas of all stages of economic development is constantly increasing). A large number of countries also produce newsreels and other short films. Reliable statistics on film production are not easily obtained and only for long films has it been possible to collect data which warrant publication.

Statistics on film production may be quoted in terms of the number of films completed, the number officially registered with a governmental agency, the number submitted to, or approved by, an official or non-official censorship, or the number given their first commercial showing ("released"). Even when these variations have been taken into account it is not uncommon for different sources of information to supply different figures. Moreover national definitions of a "long" film vary—from 1,000 metres and over (Italy and Sweden) to 1,500 metres and over (Germany and India)—while some countries (the United States, for example) use only the term "feature" film, entailing no exact definition of length though usually implying a length above 2,500 metres. (The running time of 1,000 metres of film, 35 mm. standard, is 36 minutes.)

Motion picture theatres—called *cinemas* in the United Kingdom—exist in almost every country. In many countries open-air theatres are common. In the United States and Canada these may take the form of "drive-ins", which are designed to enable the spectator to view the film programme while seated in his own car. In a large number of countries the permanent theatres are supplemented by travelling projection units. Though such units enable films to reach a wider and more varied audience, the total yearly attendance at their performances in any one country is seldom high in absolute terms.

Table 15 shows the production of long or feature films in 15 major producing countries, covering the period 1946 to 1952. A number of films are produced in co-operation between countries. Such co-productions are usually included in the statistics for each country concerned.

Table 16 gives the number of permanent motion picture theatres, their seating capacity, and the annual attendance, in 32 countries. Reliable statistics on attendance are generally available only for commercial performances in fixed theatres and, unless otherwise noted, it is to these that the figures in the table relate. "Annual attendance" means the total number of admissions in the year, or the number of tickets sold.

Table 15. Production of long films
(See introductory note, page 67)

Country	Definition of data ¹	Total 1946-49	1950	1951	1952
Argentina	R	161	57	...	55
Austria	P	66	16	23	17
Denmark	R	42	13	12	16
Finland	C	61	12	20	28
France	C	369	108	118	114
Germany	P	118	78	60	82
Hong Kong (U.K.)	P	...	...	...	259
India	C	1 037	241	221	233
Italy	C	252	104	107	148
Japan	P	442	215	208	261
Mexico	P	313	125	...	...
Spain	P	174	40	37	38
Sweden	C	157	36	* 28	* 25
United Kingdom ²	C	529	125	114	117
United States	C	1 522	395	379	368

¹ C = approved by censor; P = production completed; R = released, or commercially shown for the first time.

² Films released.

³ Figures relate to films above 3,000 feet (915 metres) in length. About 60 per cent of these are "feature" films.

Table 16. Motion picture theatres and attendance
(See introductory note, page 67)

Country	Year	Number of permanent cinema theatres	Total seating capacity (thousands)	Annual attendance	
				Total (millions)	Per inhabitant
Africa					
Angola (Port.)	1951	16	8	1	0.2
Morocco (Fr.)	1952	138	76	15	2
Mozambique (Port.)	1952	20	9	1	0.2
Tunisia (Fr.)	1952	* 71	* 44	3	1
America, North					
Canada ²	1951	1 808	940	239	17
Dominican Republic	1952	77	...	4	2
Puerto Rico	1951	153	83	20	9
United States ²	1952	*17 000	*10 200	*2 300	*15

*Estimated.

¹ Includes open-air theatres used in summer only, seating about 13,000.

² Data exclude 82 drive-in theatres with capacity of 41,000 cars and attendance of 7,000,000 persons.

³ Data exclude 4,501 drive-in theatres with capacity of 1,800,000 cars.

Country	Year	Number of permanent cinema theatres	Total seating capacity (thousands)	Annual attendance	
				Total (millions)	Per inhabitant
America, South					
Argentina	1953	1 750	...	120	7
Brazil	1950	2 411	...	181	3
Colombia	1952	1 306	...	45	4
Peru	1950	...	...	14	2
Asia					
China Continental	1950	681	...	*150	*0.3
Hong Kong (U.K.)	1952	57	60	34	15
Israel	1951	125	80	*22	*14
Japan	1952	3 637	1 791	*670	*8
Europe					
Austria ²	1952	1 116	313	99	14
Belgium	1949 ⁴	1 355	757	116	13
Denmark	1951	453	145	57	13
Finland	1952	525	148	*32	*8
France	1952	5 385	2 642	358	8
Germany					
Fed. Rep. and W. Berlin	1952	4 853	1 974	*600	*12
Hungary	1952	2 327	...	69	7
Ireland	1950	290	191	*46	*16
Italy	1952	9 502	...	738	16
Netherlands	1952	512	228	63	6
Norway	1952	526	137	33	10
Switzerland	1952	511	183	33	7
United Kingdom	1953 ⁵	4 595	4 200	1 312	26
Yugoslavia	1952	1 300	368	57	3
Oceania					
Australia	1951	1 744	1 164	134	16
New Zealand	1951	569	254	35	18

^{*}Estimated.¹ Number of municipalities with cinema theatres.² Excludes attendance in worker or immigrant settlements.³ Data exclude 15 small theatres.⁴ Data on attendance relate to 1951.⁵ Includes attendance for 44 travelling projection units.⁶ Data on attendance relate to 1952.

RADIO BROADCASTING

In all countries the radio now supplements the newspaper and the motion picture as a means of spreading news and ideas and promoting popular education. An estimate of the number of receivers actually in use in the world in 1953 may be made as follows:

Africa	2 million; or 10 per thousand inhabitants
America, North	120 million; or 520 per thousand inhabitants
America, South	5 million; or 40 per thousand inhabitants
Asia (excl. U.S.S.R.)	16 million; or 12 per thousand inhabitants
Europe (excl. U.S.S.R.)	70 million; or 175 per thousand inhabitants
Oceania	3 million; or 220 per thousand inhabitants
U.S.S.R.	16 million; or 75 per thousand inhabitants

These figures are only rough approximations, but it is probably safe to say that the number of radio receivers in use in the world in 1953 is something over 230 million, or about 95 for every thousand of the world's inhabitants.

Table 17 presents data on radio receivers for 161 countries and territories.

In the majority of countries owners of radio receivers are legally required to pay a licence fee. These countries are marked L in the column *Definition of data*, and the figures refer to the number of licences issued. In a few countries receivers must be declared but no fee is demanded. These countries are marked D in the table. (Uganda and Iran, though excluded from the table in the absence of any reliable figures, would also fall into this category.) In the remaining countries ownership of radio receivers is subject to neither fee nor declaration. All figures for such countries, marked R in the table, are estimates, varying widely in value, of the number of receivers in use.

The column *Definition of data* thus gives information not only on the nature of the statistics but also on the system of control of radio reception in each country.

Figures for licences do not normally account for all radio receivers in use. In many countries only one licence is legally required by a household to cover the ownership of any number of receivers. Moreover the number of receivers illicitly owned without licences may often be large. It is very difficult to obtain reliable estimates of the number of receivers actually in use in countries where licences are required, and even where such estimates can be obtained their publication by an official international organization may be regarded as inappropriate. For such countries there is no alternative to the publication of licence figures.

The statistics relate to all types of receivers for radio broadcasts to the general public. Where possible, wireless receivers have been distinguished from receivers connected by wire to a "radio re-distribution" system. Where no separate figures are given it may be assumed either that no such system exists or that "wired" receivers are included in the figures given. Television sets are not included.

Table 17. Radio broadcasting: receivers
 (See introductory note, page 70)

Country	Definition of data ¹	Year	Number of receivers or licences	
			Total (thousands)	Per thousand inhabitants
Africa				
Algeria (Fr.)	L	1952	235	26
Angola (Port.)	L	1951	13	3
Basutoland (U.K.)	L	1950	0.4	1
Bechuanaland (U.K.)	L	1950	0.3	1
Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi	L	1951	8	1
Cameroons (Fr.)	R	1951	3	1
Cape Verde Islands (Port.)	L	1951	1	4
Egypt	L	1951	234	11
Eritrea and Ethiopia	L	1951	8	1
French Equatorial Africa	L	1951	2	0.4
French West Africa	L	1950	5	0.3
Gambia (U.K.)	R	1951	0.4	1
Gold Coast and Togoland (U.K.)	L wireless	1949	3	1
	L wired	1952	10	2
Kenya (U.K.)	L	1952	16	3
Liberia	R	1951	3	1
Madagascar and Comoro Is. (Fr.)	R	1951	20	4
Mauritius and dependencies (U.K.)	L	1952	12	23
Morocco (Fr.)	L	1953	221	25
Mozambique (Port.)	L	1951	10	2
Nigeria and Cameroons (U.K.)	L wireless	1952	2	0.1
	L wired	1952	16	1
Northern Rhodesia (U.K.)	R	1950	12	6
Nyasaland (U.K.)	² D	1952	2	1
Portuguese Guinea	L	1950	1	1
Reunion (Fr.)	L	1951	3	10
St. Helena and dependencies (U.K.)	R	1951	0.2	44
Sao Tomé and Principe (Port.)	L	1951	0.3	5
Seychelles and dependencies (U.K.)	L	1952	0.1	3
Sierra Leone (U.K.)	L wireless	1951	1	0.3
	L wired	1951	2	1
Somaliland (Fr.)	R	1951	1	13
Somaliland (Ital.)	R	1951	2	2
Somaliland Protectorate (U.K.)	R	1951	0.3	1
Southern Rhodesia (U.K.)	L	1949	18	9
Spanish Guinea	R	1951	1	4
Spanish West Africa	R	1951	1	7
Sudan	L	1951	6	1
Swaziland (U.K.)	L	1950	0.4	2
Tanganyika (U.K.)	L	1952	2	0.2
Tangier (International Admin.)	R	1951	15	87

¹ See introductory note to the table, page 70.

² Figures relate to receivers declared.

Country	Definition of data ¹	Year	Number of receivers or licences	
			Total (thousands)	Per thousand inhabitants
Africa (cont.)				
Togoland (Fr.)	L	1951	0.4	0.4
Tunisia (Fr.)	L	1952	82	23
Union of South Africa	L	1951	583	46
Zanzibar and Pemba (U.K.)	R	1951	1	2
America, North				
Alaska (U.S.)	R	1951	106	757
Bermuda (U.K.)	R	1952	16	411
British Honduras	L	1952	1	19
British West Indies				
Bahamas	L	1951	4	50
Barbados	L wireless	1952	4	16
L wired	1952		6	27
Jamaica and dependencies	L	1952	13	8
Leeward Islands	L	1952	1	5
Trinidad and Tobago	L wireless	1951	12	19
	L wired	1951	11	16
Windward Islands (excl. Dominica)	L	1951	1	4
Dominica	R	1951	0.3	5
Canada	* L	1952	2 314	162
Costa Rica	R	1950	23	29
Cuba	R	1949	700	133
Dominican Republic	R	1950	35	17
El Salvador	R	1950	21	12
Greenland (Denmark)	R	1952	2	63
Guadeloupe and dependencies (Fr.)	L	1951	1	4
Guatemala	L	1951	31	11
Haiti	L	1950	4	1
Honduras	L	1949	25	17
Martinique (Fr.)	L	1951	3	12
Mexico	R	1951	1 220	46
Netherlands Antilles	R	1951	15	90
Nicaragua	R	1951	16	15
Panama	R	1951	81	99
Panama Canal Zone (U.S.)	R	1951	25	595
Puerto Rico	R	1951	150	67
St. Pierre and Miquelon (Fr.)	L	1951	1	125
United States	R	1952	* 110 000	701
Virgin Islands (U.S.)	R	1951	5	185
America, South				
Argentina	R	1949	1 500	90
Bolivia	R	1950	150	50
Brazil	L	1950	781	15
British Guiana	L	1952	13	30
Chile	R	1949	550	96

¹ See introductory note to the table, page 70.^{*} The licence system was discontinued in 1953.^{*} Of these, about 25 million are in automobiles.

Country	Definition of data: ¹	Year	Number of receivers or licences	
			Total (thousands)	Per thousand inhabitants
America, South (cont.)				
Colombia	R	1950	500	44
Ecuador	R	1950	50	16
Falkland Islands (U.K.)	L wireless	1952	0.4	19
	L wired	1952	0.3	13
Paraguay	R	1951	35	25
Peru	R	1950	500	59
Surinam	² D	1951	8	36
Uruguay	R	1951	362	151
Venezuela	R	1952	200	37
Asia				
Aden Colony and Protectorate (U.K.)	L	1949	1	1
Afghanistan	² D	1950	8	1
British Borneo				
North Borneo	L	1952	2	6
Sarawak	L	1952	1	2
Burma	L	1951	11	1
Cambodia	R	1951	4	1
Ceylon	L	1951	51	7
Cyprus (U.K.)	L	1952	14	28
Federation of Malaya (U.K.)	L wireless	1952	72	13
	L wired	1952	11	2
French India	L	1951	1	2
Hong Kong (U.K.)	L wireless	1952	41	21
	L wired	1952	48	24
India	L	1952	667	2
Indonesia	L	1951	213	3
Iraq	L	1951	42	8
Israel	L	1951	185	122
Japan	L	1953	10 364	120
Jordan	L	1951	7	5
Laos	L	1951	0.3	0.3
Lebanon	L	1951	45	35
Pakistan	L	1951	*80	*1
Philippines	L	1948	79	4
Saudi Arabia	R	1950	10	2
Singapore (U.K.)	L wireless	1952	31	28
	L wired	1952	24	22
Syria	L	1950	*45	*14
Thailand	L	1949	74	4
Turkey	L	1951	412	19
Viet-Nam	L	1951	21	1

¹Estimated.²See introductory note to the table, page 70.³Figures relate to estimated number of receivers in use.

Country	Definition of data ¹	Year	Number of receivers or licences	
			Total (thousands)	Per thousand inhabitants
Europe				
Albania	L	1948	40	34
Andorra	R	1951	0.5	90
Austria	L wireless	1951	1 438	208
	L wired	1951	3	0.4
Belgium	L wireless	1952	1 705	195
	L wired	1952	26	3
Bulgaria	L	1952	*225	*31
Czechoslovakia	L	1951	2 545	206
Denmark (excl. Faeroe Islands)	L	1952	1 285	296
Faeroe Islands	R	1951	3	94
Finland	L wireless	1952	855	209
	L wired	1952	0.4	0.1
France	L	1952	7 926	186
Germany	² L	1951	3 400	179
German Democratic Republic	L wireless	1952	10 830	223
German Federal Republic	L wired	1952	43	1
West Berlin	L	1952	634	291
Gibraltar (U.K.)	L wireless	1952	4	163
	L wired	1952	0.1	6
Greece	L wireless	1952	265	34
	L wired	1952	*120	*15
Hungary	L wireless	1952	766	80
	L wired	1952	121	13
Iceland	L	1952	36	246
Ireland	L	1952	382	130
Italy	L	1952	4 261	91
Liechtenstein	L	1951	2	167
Luxembourg	L	1952	68	225
Malta and Gozo (U.K.)	L wireless	1952	12	38
	L wired	1952	29	92
Monaco	R	1950	3	143
Netherlands	L wireless	1952	1 728	167
	L wired	1952	488	47
Norway	L	1952	819	246
Poland	L	1951	1 747	70
Portugal	L	1952	354	41
Rumania	L	1950	*270	*17
Saar	L	1952	208	215
San Marino	L	1951	1	67
Spain	L	1948	605	22
Sweden	L wireless	1952	2 205	309
	L wired	1952	51	7
Switzerland	L wireless	1952	917	190
	L wired	1952	206	43

^{*}Estimated.¹ See introductory note to the table, page 70.² Although a licence system is in force, the figures relate to the estimated number of receivers in use.

Country	Definition of data ¹	Year	Number of receivers or licences	
			Total (thousands)	Per thousand inhabitants
Europe (cont.)				
Trieste (International Admin.)	L	1952	59	199
United Kingdom	L	1953	² 12 946	256
Yugoslavia	L	1952	367	22
Oceania				
American Samoa	R	1951	0.1	5
Australia	L	1952	1 904	219
British Solomon Islands	L	1952	0.1	1
Fiji (U.K.)	L	1952	3	11
French Oceania	² L	1951	1	11
Gilbert and Ellice Islands (U.K.)	L	1952	0.03	1
Hawaii (U.S.)	R	1951	140	280
New Caledonia and dependencies (Fr.)	L	1951	3	42
New Hebrides (Fr., U.K.)	L	1952	0.2	4
New Zealand	L	1953	492	241
Tonga (U.K.)	L	1952	0.1	2
Western Samoa (N.Z.)	L	1949	1	8
U.S.S.R.				
U.S.S.R.	² L	1950	13 000	64

¹ See introductory note to the table, page 70.² Including 2,317,000 TV licences, which in U.K. also cover possession of sound receivers.³ Although a licence system is in force, the figures relate to the estimated number of receivers in use.

TELEVISION

Television, the newest and potentially the most powerful of all the media of mass communication, can bring news, education and entertainment into the home, presenting them with the vividness of the motion picture. According to information available in September 1953, 20 countries are making regular television broadcasts to the public and in most of these the service is in an early stage of development.

The 20 countries are listed below with estimates of the number of television receivers in use. In many of these countries the service is expanding rapidly, and for this reason the month and year have been noted against each estimate.

Table 18. Television broadcasting: receivers

Countries making regular broadcasts	Estimated number of receivers in use	
Argentina	7 000	Jan. 1953
Brazil	70 000	Jan. 1953
Canada	300 000	July 1953
Cuba	100 000	Jan. 1953
Denmark	600	July 1953
Dominican Republic	1 200	Jan. 1953
France	100 000	Sept. 1953
German Democratic Republic	...	
German Federal Republic	6 000	Apr. 1953
Hawaii (U.S.)	21 500	July 1953
Italy	5 000	Jan. 1953
Japan	4 000	July 1953
Mexico	50 000	Jan. 1953
Netherlands	6 000	July 1953
Poland	...	
Switzerland	...	
U.S.S.R.	100 000	Mar. 1953
Venezuela	...	
United Kingdom	500 000	July 1950
	1 000 000	July 1951
	1 700 000	July 1952
	2 900 000	July 1953
United States	6 600 000	July 1950
	12 500 000	July 1951
	17 700 000	July 1952
	25 100 000	July 1953

APPENDIX

For purpose of reference, the population estimated at mid-year 1952, the area, and the population density, for countries and territories throughout the world, are shown in the following table. The source of the figures is the Statistical Office of the United Nations. Area figures, unless otherwise noted, include inland waters. Density figures are not shown where the area is less than 1,000 square kilometres.

Estimates of the total world population and of the population of each continental division at mid-year 1952 are as follows (in millions):

WORLD TOTAL (approx.)	2 460	Asia (excluding U.S.S.R.)	1 298
Africa	203	Europe (excluding U.S.S.R.)	400
America, North	225	Oceania	14
America, South	115	U.S.S.R. ¹	208

Table A. Population and area

Country	Estimated population mid-year 1952 (thousands)	Area (thousand square kilometres)	Inhabitants per square kilometre
Africa			
Algeria (Fr.)	9 140	2 191	4
Angola (Port.)	4 168	1 247	3
Basutoland (U.K.)	583	30	19
Bechuanaland (U.K.)	292	712	0.4
Belgian Congo	² 11 700	2 344	5
Cameroons (Fr.)	3 165	439	7
Cameroons (U.K.)	1 300	88	11
Cape Verde Islands (Port.)	158	4	39
Ceuta (Sp.)	60	0.02	.
Comoro Islands (Fr.)	165	2	76
Egypt	21 425	1 000	21
Eritrea	1 000	124	8
Ethiopia	10 150	1 060	10
French Equatorial Africa	4 440	2 510	2
French West Africa	17 350	4 753	4

¹ Unofficial estimate.

² Indigenous population only.

Country	Estimated population mid-year 1952 (thousands)	Area (thousand square kilometres)	Inhabitants per square kilometre
Africa (cont.)			
Gambia (U.K.)	285	10	28
Gold Coast (U.K.)	3 999	204	20
Kenya (U.K.)	5 760	583	10
Liberia	1 250	111	11
Libya	1 150	1 760	1
Madagascar (Fr.)	4 400	590	8
Mauritius and dependencies (U.K.)	516	2	246
Melilla (Sp.)	82	0.01	.
Morocco (Fr.)	8 052	391	21
Morocco (Sp.)	1 013	46	22
Mozambique (Port.)	5 846	771	8
Nigeria (U.K.)	30 400	877	35
Northern Rhodesia (U.K.)	1 980	752	3
Nyasaland (U.K.)	2 460	125	20
Portuguese Guinea	523	36	15
Reunion (Fr.)	270	3	108
Ruanda-Urundi (Belg.)	1 4 000	54	74
St. Helena and dependencies (U.K.)	5	0.2	.
São Tomé and Príncipe (Port.)	59	1	.
Seychelles and dependencies (U.K.)	37	0.4	.
Sierra Leone (U.K.)	1 900	72	26
Somaliland (Fr.)	63	22	3
Somaliland (Ital.)	1 280	514	3
Somaliland Protectorate (U.K.)	500	176	3
Southern Rhodesia (U.K.)	2 233	389	6
South-West Africa (Un. of S. Africa)	424	823	1
Spanish Guinea	202	28	7
Spanish West Africa	82	269	0.3
Sudan	8 766	2 506	4
Swaziland (U.K.)	202	17	12
Tanganyika (U.K.)	7 944	939	9
Tangier (International Admin.)	170	0.3	.
Togoland (Fr.)	1 031	55	19
Togoland (U.K.)	410	34	12
Tunisia (Fr.)	3 600	156	23
Uganda (U.K.)	5 262	243	22
Union of South Africa	12 912	1 224	11
Zanzibar and Pemba (U.K.)	273	3	103
America, North			
Alaska (U.S.)	182	1 519	0.1
Bermuda (U.K.)	38	0.1	.
British Honduras	72	23	3
British West Indies			
Bahamas	83	11	7
Barbados	217	0.4	.

¹ Indigenous population only.

Country	Estimated population mid-year 1952 (thousands)	Area (thousand square kilometres)	Inhabitants per square kilometre
America, North (cont.)			
British West Indies (cont.)			
Jamaica and dependencies	1 475	12	121
Leeward Islands	120	1	110
Trinidad and Tobago	664	5	130
Windward Islands	284	2	134
Canada	14 430	9 960	2
Costa Rica	850	51	17
Cuba	5 755	115	50
Dominican Republic	2 236	50	45
El Salvador	1 986	34	58
Greenland (Denmark)	24	2 176	0.01
Guadeloupe and dependencies (Fr.)	293	2	164
Guatemala	2 956	109	27
Haiti	3 290	28	115
Honduras	1 513	115	13
Martinique (Fr.)	278	1	252
Mexico	26 922	1 969	14
Netherlands Antilles	176	1	-
Nicaragua	1 113	148	8
Panama	841	74	11
Panama Canal Zone (U.S.)	58	1	41
Puerto Rico	2 240	9	252
St. Pierre and Miquelon (Fr.)	5	0.2	-
United States	156 981	7 828	20
Virgin Islands (U.S.)	24	0.3	-
America, South			
Argentina	18 056	2 808	7
Bolivia	3 089	1 099	3
Brazil	54 477	8 516	6
British Guiana	435	215	2
Chile	5 932	742	8
Colombia	11 768	1 138	10
Ecuador	3 399	275	12
Falkland Islands (U.K.)	2	12	0.2
French Guiana	26	91	0.3
Paraguay	1 464	407	4
Peru	8 864	1 249	7
Surinam	227	143	2
Uruguay	2 446	187	13
Venezuela	15 280	912	6
Asia			
Aden Colony (U.K.)	100	0.2	-
Aden Protectorate (U.K.)	800	316	3
Afghanistan	10 200	650	16
Bahrain	112	1	-
Bhutan	300	50	6

¹ Excluding tribal Indians estimated at over 105,000 in 1950.

Country	Estimated population mid-year 1952 (thousands)	Area (thousand square kilometres)	Inhabitants per square kilometre
Asia (cont.)			
British Borneo			
Brunei	49	6	9
North Borneo	337	76	5
Sarawak	581	122	5
Burma	18 859	678	28
Cambodia	¹ 3 748	139	27
Ceylon	7 941	66	121
China			
Continental	470 000	9 700	48
Formosa	8 000	36	222
Cyprus (U.K.)	498	9	54
Federation of Malaya (U.K.)	5 506	131	42
French India	340	1	
Hong Kong (U.K.)	2 250	1	² 221
India	² 367 000	3 288	³ 121
Indonesia	78 163	1 492	53
Iran	19 798	1 630	12
Iraq	5 300	435	12
Israel	1 607	21	77
Japan	85 500	368	232
Jordan	1 330	97	14
Korea	29 000	221	131
South Korea	⁴ (19 411)	(94)	(207)
Kuwait	150	21	7
Laos	⁵ 1 186	237	5
Lebanon	1 320	10	127
Macao (Port.)	188	0.02	
Maldives Islands	86	0.3	
Mongolian Peoples Republic	900	1 621	1
Muscat and Oman	550	212	3
Nepal	7 000	140	50
Netherlands New Guinea	700	413	2
Pakistan	77 000	948	81
Philippines	20 631	299	69
Portuguese India	640	4	161
Portuguese Timor	453	19	24
Qatar	20	22	1
Ryukyu Islands (U.S.)	953	3	285
Saudi Arabia	6 000	...	...
Singapore (U.K.)	1 080	1	
Syria	3 381	181	19
Thailand	19 193	512	38
Trucial Oman	80	15	5

¹ 1948 mid-year estimate.² Excluding Kashmir-Jammu; also excluding the tribal areas of Assam (population locally estimated at 561,000 persons).³ Computed without the area of Kashmir-Jammu.⁴ Estimate for end of 1952.⁵ Estimate for end of 1950.

Country	Estimated population mid-year 1952 (thousands)	Area (thousand square kilometres)	Inhabitants per square kilometre
Asia (cont.)			
Turkey	21 983	767	29
Viet-Nam	1 25 000	330	76
Yemen	4 500	195	23
Europe			
Albania	1 246	29	43
Andorra	5	0.5	.
Austria	6 955	84	83
Belgium	8 706	31	285
Bulgaria	7 390	111	67
Czechoslovakia	12 850	128	101
Denmark (excl. Faeroe Islands)	4 334	43	101
Faeroe Islands	32	1	23
Finland	4 091	337	12
France	42 600	551	77
Germany	69 421	353	197
German Democratic Republic	² (17 180)	(107)	(160)
German Federal Republic	(48 478)	(245)	(198)
West Berlin	(2 170)	(0.5)	(.)
Gibraltar (U.K.)	24	0.01	.
Greece	7 776	133	59
Hungary	9 460	93	102
Iceland	148	103	2
Ireland	2 948	70	42
Italy	46 865	301	156
Liechtenstein	14	0.2	.
Luxembourg	302	3	117
Malta and Gozo (U.K.)	315	0.3	.
Monaco	21	0.001	.
Netherlands	10 377	² 32	320
Norway	3 327	324	10
Poland	25 230	312	81
Portugal	8 549	92	94
Rumania	16 300	238	69
Saar	965	3	376
San Marino	13	0.1	.
Spain	28 306	503	56
Sweden	7 126	440	16
Switzerland	4 815	41	117
Trieste (International Admin.) ⁴	296	0.2	.
United Kingdom	50 772	244	208
England and Wales	(43 940)	(151)	(291)
Northern Ireland	(1 375)	(14)	(97)
Scotland	(5 114)	(79)	(65)

¹ 1951 mid-year estimate.² 1946 census; excluding East Berlin (population estimated at 1,180,000, mid-year 1951).³ Excluding inland water.⁴ British-U.S. Zone of Free Territory only. Population of Yugoslav Zone estimated at 73,500 in 1940; area, 516 square kilometres.

Country	Estimated population mid-year 1952 (thousands)	Area (thousand square kilometres)	Inhabitants per square kilometre
Europe (cont.)			
Vatican City	1	0.005	.
Yugoslavia	16 729	257	65
Oceania			
American Samoa	20	0.2	.
Australia	8 649	7 704	1
British Solomon Islands	192	30	4
Cook Islands (N.Z.)	15	0.3	.
Fiji (U.K.)	307	18	17
French Oceania	63	4	16
Gilbert and Ellice Islands (U.K.)	40	1	.
Guam (U.S.)	60	1	.
Hawaii (U.S.)	522	17	31
Nauru (Aust., N.Z., U.K.)	3	0.02	.
New Caledonia and dependencies (Fr.)	63	19	3
New Guinea (Aust.)	1 100	241	5
New Hebrides (Fr., U.K.)	50	15	3
New Zealand	1 995	268	8
Nine (N.Z.)	5	0.3	.
Norfolk Islands (Aust.)	1	0.04	.
Pacific Islands (U.S.)	57	2	33
Papua (Aust.)	374	234	2
Tokelau (N.Z.)	2	0.01	.
Tonga (U.K.)	50	1	.
Western Samoa (N.Z.)	84	3	29
U.S.S.R.			
U.S.S.R.	1 193 000	22 271	9

¹ 1946 official estimate. A 1951 end-year estimate of 207 million has been given by the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe.

Table B lists rates of exchange with the United States dollar for the currencies shown in Table 8, *Public expenditure on education*. These rates are given in order to help the reader to interpret, in rough terms, the meaning of sums quoted in unfamiliar currencies. It would, of course, be seriously misleading to take them as an accurate indication of comparative purchasing power.

The source of the figures is the International Monetary Fund. All rates have been quoted correct to three significant figures. The period covered is always end 1949 to end 1952 unless otherwise stated. Where the rate fluctuates continually, as in Canada for example, the figure is quoted for the end of each year.

Table B. Exchange rates

Currency	Rate	Equivalent in U.S. dollars
Baht (Thailand)	Official selling	0.0797
Balboa (Panama)	Par value	1.00
Bolivar (Venezuela)	Par value	0.299
Colon, Costa Rican	Par value	0.178
Colon, Salvadoran	Par value	0.400
Cruzeiro (Brazil)	Par value	0.541
Deutschmark (German Federal Republic)	Par value	0.238
Dinar, Iraqi	Par value	2.80
Dinar, Jordan	Selling	2.78
Dinar, Yugoslav	Par value	0.0200 (end 1949 to end 1951) 0.00333 (1952)
Dollar, Br. Honduras	Par value	0.700
Dollar, Br. West Indian	Par value	0.583
Dollar, Canadian	Free	0.905 (end 1949) 0.943 (end 1950) 0.983 (end 1951) 1.03 (end 1952)
Dollar, Ethiopian	Selling	0.395
Dollar, Hong Kong	Par value	0.175
Dollar, Liberian	Par value	1.00
Dollar, Malayan	Par value	0.327
Escudo (Portugal)	Par value	0.0348
Franc, Belgian	Par value	0.0200
Franc, Congo	Par value	0.0200
Franc, French	Official selling	0.00286
Franc, Swiss	Official	0.233 (end 1949) 0.233 (end 1950) 0.229 (end 1951) 0.233 (end 1952)
Guilder, Netherlands	Par value	0.263
Guilder, Neth.E. Indies	Par value	0.263
Guilder, Neth.W. Indies	Par value	0.530
Króna, Icelandic	Par value	0.0614
Krona, Swedish	Par value	0.193
Krone, Danish	Par value	0.145
Krone, Norwegian	Par value	0.140
Kyat (Burma)	Selling	0.209 (end 1949 to 16 Dec. 1951) 0.208 (end 1951) 0.210 (end 1952)
Lempira (Honduras)	Par value	0.500
Lira, Italian	Official	0.00160
Lira, Turkish	Par value	0.357
Markka (Finland)	Par value	0.00435

Currency	Rate	Equivalent in U.S. dollars
Peseta (Spain)	Official basic selling	0.0891
Peso, Argentine	Selling, preferential	0.183 (end 1949 to 28 Aug. 1950) 0.200 (29 Aug. 1950 to end 1952)
Peso, Chilean	Par value	0.0323
Peso, Colombian	Par value	0.513
Peso, Dominican	Par value	1.00
Peso, Mexican	Par value	0.116
Peso, Philippine	Par value	0.500
Piastre, Indochinese	Selling	0.0486
Pound, Australian	Par value	2.24
Pound, East African	Par value	2.80
Pound, Egyptian	Par value	2.87
Pound, Fijian	Par value	2.52
Pound, Irish	Par value	2.80
Pound, Israeli	Official, basic	2.80
Pound, Lebanese	Par value	0.456
Pound, Libyan	Par value	2.80 (end 1952)
Pound, Maltese	Par value	2.80
Pound, New Zealand	Par value	2.80
Pound, South African	Par value	2.80
Pound sterling (United Kingdom)	Par value	2.80
Pound, Syrian	Par value	0.456
Pound, Tongan	Par value	2.24
Pound, West African	Par value	2.80
Quetzal (Guatemala)	Par value	1.00
Rial (Iran)	Selling, official	0.0308
Rupee, Ceylon	Par value	0.210
Rupee, Indian	Par value	0.210
Rupee, Mauritius	Par value	0.210
Rupee, Pakistani	Selling rate	0.301 (end 1949 to 18 Mar. 1951) 0.302 (19 Mar. 1951 to end 1952)
Rupee, Seychelles	Par value	0.210
Rupiah (Indonesia)	Official selling, basic	0.263 (end 1949 to 3 Feb. 1952)
Schilling (Austria)	Official selling, basic, non-dollar	0.0874 (4 Feb. 1952 to end 1952)
	Official selling, effective	0.0464 (end 1949 to 3 Mar. 1950) 0.0465 (4 Mar. 1950 to end 1951) 0.0467 (1952)
	Free, certificate	0.0675 (end 1949) 0.0669 (end 1950) 0.0655 (end 1951) 0.0641 (end 1952)
Somalo (Italian Somaliland)	Par value	0.00140
Sucre (Ecuador)	Par value	0.0667
Won (South Korea)	Official	0.00111 (end 1949 to 30 Apr. 1950) 0.000556 (1 May 1950 to 31 Oct. 1950) 0.000400 (1 Nov. 1950 to 11 Nov. 1951) 0.000167 (12 Nov. 1951 to end 1952)
Yen (Japan)	Selling	0.00277
Yuan, new Taiwan (Formosa)	Official selling	0.0971



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